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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Senegal

I. Introduction and methodology for preparation of the report

1. This report is submitted in follow-up to the presentation of the second report of Senegal to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review at its seventeenth session in 2013. It reflects the efforts to implement the recommendations that Senegal had accepted.

2. With technical and financial support from the Regional Office for West Africa of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, based in Dakar, the Ministry of Justice, through the National Advisory Council on Human Rights, led the process of preparing the report. The National Advisory Council on Human Rights is a standing government body, made up of representatives of all ministerial departments, of a large number of the most representative civil society organizations, and also of the national human rights institution — the Senegalese Human Rights Committee — and of Parliament.

3. A national action plan for the period 2016–2018 was drafted by a technical committee composed of focal points from key ministries, appointed by the National Advisory Council on Human Rights. The draft report was drawn up on the basis of the information that had been gathered and was then considered at a dissemination and validation workshop with the participation of national institutions and civil society.

4. The methodology for preparation of the report was based on a participatory approach conducive to creating genuine consensus between the State and civil society, ensuring that it was properly national in character.

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II. Development of the normative and institutional framework

A. Normative framework

5. Pursuant to Constitutional Act No. 2016-10 of 5 April 2016, the Constitution of Senegal has undergone a major process of referendum-based reform. One of the key points of this reform is the inviolability of the provisions relating to the method by which the President of the Republic is elected, the length of the President's term of office and the number of terms that the President can serve. This reform has enhanced democracy and the rule of law through the strengthening of political rights. It has set in place new rights to a healthy environment and a better distribution of natural resources and land ownership among citizens.

6. Parliament has undergone changes in the area of government oversight and the evaluation of public policies. Thanks to this reform process, 15 seats are now allocated to Senegalese citizens in the diaspora.

7. Since 2013, a number of legislative and regulatory measures have been taken, including:

- Organizational Act No. 2016-23 of 14 July 2016 on the Constitutional Council;
- Organizational Act No. 2016-24 of 14 July 2016 on the organization and functioning of the Supreme Council of Local Authorities;
- Organizational Act No. 2017-09 of 17 January 2017 repealing and replacing Organizational Act No. 2008-35 of 8 August 2008 on the Supreme Court;
- Organizational Act No. 2017-11 of 17 January 2017 on the organization and functioning of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary;
- Organizational Act No. 2017-10 of 17 January 2017 on the status of judges;
- Act No. 2015-15 of 16 July 2015 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify International Labour Organization Convention No. 183 on maternity protection;
- Act No. 2016-30 of 8 November 2016 on the Mining Code;
- Act No. 2016-31 of 8 November 2016 on social housing policy;
- Act No. 2016-29 of 8 November 2016 amending Act No. 65-60 of 21 July 1965 on the Criminal Code;
- Act No. 2016-30 of 8 November 2016 amending Act No. 65-61 of 21 July 1965 on the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- Act No. 2017-23 of 28 June 2017 amending Act No. 2014-26 of 3 November 2014 on the organization of the judiciary, with the inclusion of commercial courts;
- Act No. 2017-27 of 28 June 2017 on the establishment, organization and operation of commercial courts and commercial chambers of appeal;
- Act No. 2017-16 of 17 February 2017 on the establishment of the National Institute of Experts of Senegal;
- Circular No. 09012/MJ/DACG/mmn of 8 December 2016 on the punishment of murder and similar offences;
- Circular No. 4322/MFPAA/SG/DFPT/ms of 23 December 2016 on incentive measures targeting a number of institutions for vocational training of persons with disabilities;
- Circular No. 04377/MJ/DACG/MN of 14 June 2017 on the release of persons receiving custodial sentences who are discharged or acquitted;
- Circular No. 03319/MJ/DACG/MN of 8 May 2017 on the operation of the committees on the review of sentences;

- Circular No. 00179/MJ/DACG/MN of 11 January 2018 on procedures for the application of article 5 of regulation No. 05/CM/UEMOA and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure concerning the presence of a lawyer from the time of a person's arrest;
- Decree No. 2014-633 of 7 May 2014 on the procedure for the evaluation of learning at lower secondary and upper secondary levels;
- Decree No. 2017-313 of 15 February 2017 on the establishment of gender units in the general secretariats of the ministries.

B. Institutional framework

1. Senegalese Human Rights Committee

8. In order to comply with the Paris Principles, the Government has taken the following initiatives:

- Provision of new headquarters;
- Increase of the budget from 34 to 50 million CFA francs;
- Preparation of a bill to amend and replace the 1997 Act, which has already been submitted to the relevant stakeholders for advice and comments prior to its submission for adoption by December 2018.

2. National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty

9. The Observatory is an independent administrative authority, in accordance with article 6 of Act No. 2009-13 of 2 March 2009. The Director of the Observatory does not receive instructions from any authority and is appointed for a non-renewable term of five years, which cannot be terminated, except in the event of resignation or incapacity. The Director benefits from immunities and privileges.

10. The Director has the power to recruit observers and administrative staff, and article 12 of Implementation Decree No. 2011-842 of 16 June 2011 provides that the resources of the Observatory shall be paid into a deposit account in the State Treasury.

11. Since its establishment, its budget has risen from 25 million to 85 million CFA francs in 2018. The Observatory system now has focal points in five regions (Ziguinchor, Matam, Kédougou, Kaolack and Thiès). Its staffing has been strengthened by the addition of a registrar, an assistant and outside observers, including a psychiatrist, an inspector from the Prison Service, a Chief Superintendent of Police and a colonel of the gendarmerie.

12. Inspections carried out by the Observatory have led to the punishment of public officials who have perpetrated abuse against persons deprived of their liberty.

3. National Unit for the Combating of Human Trafficking

13. Given the extent of the practice of human trafficking, and following an evaluation of Act No. 2005-06 of 10 May 2005, the National Unit for the Combating of Human Trafficking has prepared a draft revision of the Act and submitted it for adoption, taking into account the need for technical compliance and effective implementation.

14. Between 2013 and 2018, the Unit's budget has grown from 20 million to 85 million CFA francs and its staffing has been increased.

15. The Unit enlists the participation of law enforcement officers in its training programmes on human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants.

16. An electronic data collection system for the provision of information for databases on judicial action in relation to trafficking in persons, known as SYSTRAITE, was approved in 2016 and judicial officials have been trained in its use.

4. National Parity Observatory

17. The Observatory is an important mechanism for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Over the period from 2013 to 2015, its budget grew by 50 million CFA francs, from 75 million to 125 million CFA francs.

18. In terms of its legal status, the Observatory is an independent administrative authority, in accordance with Decree No. 2011-819 of 16 May 2011. Its senior managers have never encountered any obstacles or, in the exercise of their functions, received instructions from any authority.

5. Human Rights Directorate

19. Pursuant to Decree No. 2018-1070 of 31 May 2018 on the organization of the Ministry of Justice, the Human Rights Directorate has been reorganized to enhance its efficiency. It is now divided into three offices:

- Office for the Promotion and Dissemination of Human Rights;
- Office of Training, Studies and Research;
- Office for Follow-up to International Commitments and Relations with National and International Human Rights Organizations.

20. Between 2016 and 2018, four officers were seconded to the Directorate: two lawyers, one executive assistant and one administrator.

21. Its budget has seen a slight increase, from 28 million CFA francs in 2012 to 33 million CFA francs in 2018.

6. National Advisory Council on Human Rights

22. The National Advisory Council on Human Rights has its own budget, which enables it to hold regular meetings. It is also supported by technical and financial partners in the conduct of other activities, such as capacity-building of its members, whose number has increased in step with the growth of the institutions represented.

III. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Cooperation with international human rights mechanisms

23. Senegal is continuing its constructive cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms. Between 2013 and the present, it has presented or submitted the following reports:

- Periodic report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (29 April 2013);
- Periodic report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (31 July 2013);
- Initial report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (23 March 2015);
- Initial report on the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (28 April 2015);
- Consolidated periodic report 2004–2013 on the implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (23 March 2015);
- Second and third periodic reports on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (25 February 2016);
- Fourth periodic report on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (25 and 26 April 2018).

24. In addition, over the same period, Senegal has received the following visits by special procedure mandate holders:

- Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, from 7 to 17 April 2015;
- Senegal has recently accepted a visit request from the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and is expecting a visit by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

25. The country's election on 16 October 2017 to the Human Rights Council of the United Nations for the third time demonstrates its commitment to continuing this cooperation.

B. Rights of specific groups

1. Children's rights

(a) Children's Code

26. The process of drafting the Children's Code was resumed recently, taking into account the comments of the Technical Committee of the General Secretariat of the Government, on the instructions of the Minister of Justice. In collaboration with the Minister responsible for children's affairs, a select committee was established to finalize the latest version. Following this last phase, the Committee should be able to submit the draft Code by the end of 2018.

27. With regard to the Children's Ombudsman, the Supreme Court has approved the relevant bill, which is to be considered by the Council of Ministers and submitted for legislative processing.

(b) Trafficking of children

28. By circular No. 4131 MJ/DACG of 11 August 2010, the Ministry of Justice instructed the public prosecutors to undertake the systematic prosecution of the alleged perpetrators of these offences and to seek prison sentences for them.

29. Since 2017, the Government has included a Ministry for children's affairs. In accordance with the coordination arrangements for the national child protection strategy, all 45 departments of Senegal are now covered by a network of departmental committees on child protection. Of these departments, 38 already have their own committees.

30. Where cooperation is concerned, Senegal has acceded to, among others, the following arrangements:

- West Africa Network for the protection of children on the move;
- Minimum rules and standards for the care of children in vulnerable situations, adopted by the Economic Community of West African States as a consolidated toolkit for the purpose of returning them to their families;
- Network of coordination arrangements to combat child trafficking between the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, coordinated by Senegal, which is also responsible for the exchange of information.

31. In 2016, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare approved a contingency plan in the area of child protection in emergencies and the training of responders.

32. With regard to the issue of street children, a plan for their removal from the streets was launched on 30 June 2016, structured around three components:

- Removal and reintegration;
- Communication;

- Coordination.

33. This initiative emerged from the presidential directive issued by the Council of Ministers on 22 June 2016.

34. The plan is put into operation by a steering committee composed of all the stakeholders (State services, civil society, and technical and financial partners). It has produced the following outcomes: 1,585 children have been removed from the streets, 278 of whom are Senegalese, 107 Malians and 55 Guineans. These 440 children, of whom 225 are boys and 215 are girls, are accompanied by their mothers, numbering 199 in total. Of the 1,145 remaining unaccompanied children, comprising 1,131 boys and 14 girls, 676 are Senegalese, 407 from Guinea-Bissau, 26 Gambians, 23 Malians and 13 Guineans. For their social reintegration, 24 families and 15 *daaras*, or Qur'anic schools, have been supplied with food packages, hygiene products and subsidies to a total value of 40,141,200 CFA francs. In addition, 60 families have been enrolled in the National Family Welfare Grant Programme and 15 volunteer-run *daaras* funded through microprojects for the families' social reintegration.

35. The Senegalese border police has stepped up its migration controls to prevent children from being smuggled by traffickers. The total number of border checkpoints has been increased from 45 in 2014 to 77 in 2018. In order to cross the border, children must now be accompanied by their legal representative, or they will be returned to their country of origin and handed over to the police of that country.

36. Preventive actions are carried out regularly by the police in targeted locations, such as major roads, the forecourts of certain financial institutions, food and beverage consumption areas, and the areas around traffic light intersections.

37. A programme called Operation Épervier ("Operation Sparrowhawk"), carried out with the participation of national stakeholders, was run from 6 to 10 November 2017 by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in some countries of the subregion, including Senegal.

38. Human trafficking in all its forms is severely punishable by law. A number of prosecutions and convictions have been recorded in the annual report of the National Unit for the Combating of Human Trafficking and in the evaluation of Act No. 2005-06 on human trafficking. The following procedures are under way at the Dakar Special Regional Court (Tribunal de grande instance hors classe):

- Two preliminary inquiries against four persons opened in March 2017 in the second chamber;
- One inquiry against one person currently under way in the fourth chamber.

39. Senegal is now implementing its third two-year action plan, covering the period 2018–2020.

40. Capacity-building for the judiciary and other officials continues and the number of specialized justice officials is growing.

41. The following actions are being carried out to combat child labour:

- Revitalization of the six regional intersectoral committees to combat child labour (Dakar, Thiès, Diourbel, Saint-Louis, Kaolack and Fatick);
- Building the capacity of State officials and civil society stakeholders in Kédougou to tackle the worst forms of child labour in traditional small-scale gold-mining;
- Strengthening the operational resources of the coordination unit for the combating of child labour with the provision of office furniture and computer equipment and the allocation of a motor vehicle (2015);
- Allocation of funding by the Government since 2014 to support the partial implementation of the actions envisaged under the master plan, focusing on the strengthening of the national legal framework and its alignment with the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization;

- Strengthening the capacity of labour inspectors in the area of human trafficking, in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in 2016.

42. Given that the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour in the world by 2016 has not been achieved, the new strategy is geared towards the target date of 2030, through target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, by taking immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of child labour in all its forms by 2025.

(c) Juvenile justice

43. Since its creation, the Judicial Training Centre has offered training in the protection of the rights of the child.

44. The organizational approach, which is based on the juvenile courts, has evolved into a holistic system of juvenile justice, leading to the establishment of a module taught by specialized judges and prosecutors.

45. In their initial training, the specialized education trainees attend modules on the legal and judicial protection of minors, to ensure that they are better equipped for their work in the juvenile courts.

46. As part of its in-service training programme, since 2013, the Judicial Training Centre has offered two-year multidisciplinary training-of-trainers courses in juvenile justice for selected members of the judiciary from two regions of the country.

47. The trainees were first selected from Dakar and Thiès, followed by Diourbel and Kaolack and then Kolda and Kédougou. Each session is attended by some 15 future trainers, who will then replicate the training in their respective professional sectors. This activity is part of the human rights dialogue programme between Senegal and Switzerland.

48. At the same time, as part of its cooperation with Belgium (through the agency Wallonie-Bruxelles International), Senegal is pushing forward the project to strengthen the legal protection of minors, launched in 2001.

2. Women's rights

(a) Gender parity and women's empowerment

49. Senegal has taken significant steps in the implementation of its gender policy, including:

- Circular issued by the Office of the Prime Minister in 2013 inviting ministries to take on board the issue of gender, which has facilitated the establishment of 22 gender units;
- Decree No. 2017-313 of 15 February 2017 on the establishment of gender units in the general secretariats of the ministries;
- Adoption of the second national strategy for gender equality and equity for the period 2016–2026, as outlined in the Emerging Senegal Plan;
- Training sessions for women parliamentarians and women entered as candidates on electoral rolls in advocacy and negotiation skills. These training measures have focused on such key concepts as gender-responsive planning and budgeting, leadership, advocacy and lobbying, and raising awareness of the challenges of gender mainstreaming in public policies;
- The establishment in 2016 of a committee for the review of laws and regulations that discriminate against women, by order of the Minister of Justice. The report on the campaign to permit safe abortion and to incorporate in law the definition of discrimination against women is now being widely disseminated.

50. The 2017 parliamentary elections boosted the number of women in Parliament, although, in relative terms, their proportion has decreased. Thus, 69 women were elected in 2017, compared to 64 in 2012. The Economic, Social and Environmental Council, which is

chaired by a woman, has 23 women among its 120 members, or 19.2 per cent of the total. Its bureau comprises six women and six men.

51. Following the local elections of June 2014, women's representation in local government tripled, rising from 15.9 per cent in 2009 to 47.2 per cent in 2014, with 13,103 women elected to local assemblies out of a total of 27,760 local councillors.

(b) Combating gender-based violence

52. Within the framework of the Priority Solidarity Fund, the Government has launched a project in support of the campaign against gender-based violence in schools, aimed at achieving a multisectoral, interministerial and multilevel approach, both at schools and outside them. The project is aimed at improving girls' access to schools and their retention by the following measures:

- Creating safe learning environments which are gender-sensitive and conducive to reducing gender inequalities in access to and retention in school, in particular for girls;
- Heightening the awareness of ministry officials, teaching staff and communities, including both women and men, of the impact of gender-based violence on school enrolment and the quality of education.

53. The suppression of gender-based violence is also one of the priorities of the Programme for the Improvement of Quality, Equity and Transparency in Education and Training (PAQUET), for the promotion of girls' education.

54. In addition to the departmental child protection committees, stakeholders have at their disposal the school medical inspectorates, gender offices, lower secondary school inspectors (school administration option), awareness-raising and training tools, and a booklet on gender and human rights, currently being finalized.

55. In 2015, stakeholders were familiarized with the standard operating procedures and regional action plans developed in all 14 regions to ensure a concerted response to gender-based violence at the community level.

56. Act No. 99-05 of 29 January 1999 on female genital mutilation has been translated into the country's national languages and widely disseminated.

57. Senegal has launched its first national action plan for the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of human rights. Following its implementation, this multisectoral document (covering the period 2017–2021) has led, among its initial results, to the formulation of regional action plans. The action plan covers all aspects of the campaign against violations of women's rights and domestic violence. Legal assistance for victims of rape is guaranteed and psychological and social assistance is provided free of charge for children who have been raped.

(c) Child marriage

58. In 2014, Senegal adopted a policy designed to set in place, through a system of comprehensive protection, a political, institutional and legal environment that counters all forms of violence against women, their families and their communities. The policy represents a holistic response to the practice of child marriage. A national action plan for the elimination of child marriage has been developed and strategies elaborated to ensure that the problem is better understood.

59. Following the recommendations of the African Union Commission, in June 2016 Senegal organized a campaign to end child marriage, with the involvement of non-State entities. This issue was taken on board in preparing the draft children's code and an analytical study of the social, economic and cultural determinants conducive to child marriage was commissioned by the Ministry of Women, Family and Gender in 2016.

3. Rights of persons with disabilities

60. The rights of persons with disabilities are upheld in Senegal by, among other agencies, the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme and the country's universal health coverage agency, CMU. The 2017 internal review noted the following results for the period 2012–2016:

- National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme:
    - 12,911 individual and communal social and economic projects were implemented at a cost of 1.6 billion CFA francs;
    - Expensive care coverage was provided for 72 persons with disabilities at a cost of 69,082,000 CFA francs;
    - Assistive devices were provided for 3,488 persons with disabilities at a cost of 233,884,960 CFA francs;
    - Support for vocational training was provided for 452 young people with disabilities at a cost of 143,786,000 CFA francs;
    - Individual emergency relief benefits were granted to 3,407 persons with disabilities at a cost of 108,492,000 CFA francs;
    - By 30 December 2017, 50,006 equal opportunity cards had been produced.
- CMU for the period 2013–2017:
    - 75 per cent of the population have benefited from access to quality health services through health risk cover;
    - The positive growth of coverage is estimated at some 46 per cent.
- Community-based health insurance:
    - Establishment of 671 mutual health insurance schemes in the 552 communes of Senegal;
    - Enrolment in mutual health insurance schemes of 2,260,000 persons, including members of families supported by the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme.
- Medical assistance:
    - Since the launch of the initiative (October 2013), free care in public health facilities provided on 4,229,178 occasions to children under 5 years of age;
    - Free caesarean sections performed on 38,785 women since 2014;
    - Free care, in dialysis units, administered to 571 persons with chronic kidney failure, in December 2016.

61. In November and December 2016, the Government adopted a national disability measurement instrument to improve the production of statistical data and a national disability action plan (2017–2021), at a projected cost of 47.3 billion CFA francs. The first annual review took place on 5 and 6 December 2017.

62. The Ministry of Education has four institutions specializing in the teaching of children with disabilities:

- National Institute for the Training and Education of Young Blind People (INEFJA), in Thiès;
- Verbotonal Centre in Dakar, for deaf-mute children;
- Talibou Dabo Centre in Dakar, for children with motor disabilities;
- Education and Training Centre for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (CEFDI), in Dakar.

63. To improve access to health care for the poor and for vulnerable groups, the Government has launched such projects and programmes as the equal opportunity card programme, universal health coverage, and the health and nutrition safety-net project.

64. The various social safety-net programmes have been harmonized in response to the directive of the Head of State of 30 April 2015, issued at the time of the official launch of the equal opportunity card programme, by bringing all persons with disabilities who hold equal opportunity cards under the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme and under the universal health coverage system.

65. The new government initiative to provide universal health coverage for all schoolchildren, known as CMU-élèves, which will be extended to talibé children, or children at Qur'anic schools, aims to strengthen children's access to basic social services, including health care.

66. Pursuant to the Social Framework Act, children with disabilities have benefited from the following arrangements designed to uphold their rights:

- Facilities for children with disabilities:
    - Special schools;
    - Inclusive schools;
    - Non-residential counselling centres.
- Medical and social facilities:
    - Keur Xaleyi project;
    - Child Mental Health Centre in Thiaroye.
- Access to schooling: award of scholarships and allocation of school kits to all children with disabilities enrolled in a school in their neighbourhood or in a special school;
- Access to leisure activities: collaboration with Special Olympics.

67. These children, holders of equal opportunity cards, are enrolled in mutual health insurance schemes and the State covers their contributions. Those under the age of 5 receive services free of charge and their families are supported by the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme.

68. In its implementation of the PAQUET programme in the education and training sector, the Government has incorporated a disability perspective into the prototype infrastructure accommodating school-age children.

69. In 2013, 5,244 classrooms were specially adapted to the needs of pupils with disabilities, the largest percentage of these — 30.9 per cent — forming part of the Academy of Ziguinchor.

70. The conduct of other actions has made it possible:

- To create new specialized facilities providing a 10-year basic education for children living with severe disabilities in all regional or departmental capitals;
- To train special education teachers, support staff and paramedics;
- To strengthen the capacity of teachers to care for children with disabilities;
- To establish inclusive schools in each local authority area and to promote their interaction with specialized centres;
- To support the existing specialized schools catering for children with special educational needs, through such measures as the regular replacement of equipment and teaching materials.

71. Following the issuance by the Ministry of Vocational Training, Apprenticeships and Handicrafts of circular No. 4322/MFPAA/SG/DFPT/ms of 23 December 2016 on incentive

measures targeting a number of institutions for the vocational training of persons with disabilities, the following results were achieved in 2017:

- Skills training for 49 persons with disabilities in various trades;
- Registration of 93 persons with disabilities and the provision in all regions of 606 vocational training scholarships for young people with disabilities, over the period from 2012 to 2017, in the second phase of the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme, at a cost of 188.7 million CFA francs.

4. Minority rights

72. The Constitution prohibits any act of racial, ethnic or religious discrimination and any regionalist propaganda that may undermine the internal security of the State.

73. The Criminal Code criminalizes the levelling of insults against a group of persons belonging to a particular race or religion for the purpose of stirring up hatred.

74. The law does not prohibit the freedom of sexual orientation but rather lewd or unnatural acts that are tantamount to indecent behaviour.

C. Civil and political rights

1. Combating torture and improving the living conditions of persons deprived of their liberty

75. To ensure the more effective prevention of torture and to strengthen the rights of defence, Senegal has amended article 55 of its Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 2016-30 of 8 November 2016) and has recently issued circular No. 00179/MJ/DACG/MN of 11 January 2018 on the procedures for the application of article 5 of regulation No. 05/CM/UEMOA on a person's right to legal counsel from the moment of arrest.

76. Sentences are handed down against law enforcement officers convicted of abuse. Judicial proceedings have been cancelled for violation of the aforementioned article 55.

77. Awareness-raising and training in the prohibition of torture are obligatory for public officials. The initial training programmes of the National Prison Officers Training College, the Police College and the National Gendarmerie Officers College now include a module on human rights.

78. Today, a number of the country's police and gendarmerie stations have separate custodial facilities for women and children.

79. In order to combat prison overcrowding, construction work and refurbishment were carried out between 2013 and 2017, in the following penal establishments:

- Rebeuss remand prison (2014–2015);
- Liberté VI prison camp (2017);
- Liberté VI women's remand prison (2016);
- Thiès remand and correctional facility (construction of two new multiple-occupancy cells, a juvenile wing and a women's wing in 2017, including for women imprisoned with their children);
- Foundiougne remand and correctional facility (refurbishment of three multiple-occupancy cells in 2017);
- Fatick remand and correctional facility (construction of a women's wing in 2017);
- Sébikotane correctional facility (construction of a prison with 500 places currently being completed);
- Koutal prison camp (construction of eight multiple-occupancy cells with a total capacity of 480 places, work on which started in late 2017).

80. As a result, the country's prison capacity has been increased from 3,815 square metres in 2014 to 4,224 square metres in 2017.

81. The review of sentences is also helping to alleviate prison congestion. From 2013 to 2017, 1,274 convicts were released on parole and 8,205 were pardoned.

82. Over the period 2016–2017, the prison occupancy rate fell by 6 percentage points, from 244 to 238 per cent.

83. Where prisoners' meals are concerned, the daily maintenance allowance has been increased from 600 CFA francs in 2013 to 1,023 CFA francs in 2018, a rise of 423 CFA francs in six years. At the usual hours, meals of sufficient quality and quantity are served to prisoners, in accordance with human rights standards. Prisons are equipped with medical facilities with specialized staff. Rebeuss remand prison and the medical and social centre of Liberté VI prison camp in Dakar are equipped with dental chairs for the treatment of oral diseases. Le Dantec Hospital in Dakar has a special ward for the inpatient treatment of prisoners with serious illnesses.

84. In a sectoral policy letter for the period 2018–2022, the Ministry of Justice provides for the construction of 10 new penal establishments and 9 hospital units and the refurbishment of 8 penal establishments.

2. Right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly

85. This right is enshrined in the Constitution. The stability and equilibrium of Senegal are constantly ensured by the plurality of the country's media outlets, the extent of its community-based networks, the inclusion of minorities, and its democratic pluralism.

86. It is prohibited for the security forces, in the performance of their law-enforcement tasks, to use force except when it is necessary and in moderation, in accordance with operational requirements.

87. The security forces receive initial and in-service training in crowd management, consistent with human rights and law enforcement legislation.

88. Freedom of expression is shored up by the new Press Code, adopted on 20 June 2017.

3. Peacebuilding in Casamance

89. With the aim of consolidating sustainable peace and development in Casamance, the Government has initiated, among other measures, the following projects and programmes:

- Support programme for the economic development of Casamance, known as PADEC, implemented until 2015, which helped to improve the living conditions of women and men by increasing the income generated by business operators, broadening the range of services offered, and strengthening oversight of the response capacity of the technical agencies. The specific aim is to ensure that the production factors are more effective and that the marketing channels are profitable.
- Casamance Development Hub Project, or PPDC, which comprises the following three elements:
    - Support for agricultural production and commercialization of value chains;
    - Rural accessibility;
    - Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

90. To date, the administrative and judicial authorities have not been apprised of any cases of enforced disappearance.

4. Administration of justice and right to a fair trial

(a) Independence of the judiciary

91. The independence of judges has been further strengthened by Organizational Act No. 2017-11 of 17 January 2017 on the organization and functioning of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, through the following measures:

- Increase in the number of members elected to the Council;
- Requirement of a majority of votes for the removal of a judge;
- Establishment of the right to a remedy against decisions to impose sanctions on a judge.

92. The new Organizational Act No. 2017-10 of 17 January 2017 on the status of the judiciary has established, as part of the evaluation of a judge's professional conduct, the right of appeal against an appraisal by the judge's supervisor.

(b) Hissène Habré trial

93. The proceedings against the perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Chad in the period from 7 June 1982 to 1 December 1990 were held within a reasonable period of time. Following initiation of the proceedings on 8 April 2013, the judgment on appeal by the Extraordinary African Chambers was handed down in June 2016 with full respect for all the rights of the defence.

D. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to education

94. The Ministry of Education is pursuing a policy to upgrade the quality of teaching and learning at all levels. The Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education has developed a guidance note for the 2017–2018 school year as a follow-up to the recommendations emerging from an assessment of the skills of incoming pupils in primary school carried out in June 2015. The note stresses the need to strengthen the cognitive dimension through skills development focusing on numbers and spatio-temporal concepts.

95. In addition to being transmitted to the academy inspectorates and the education and training inspectorates, the guidance note has been piloted in three academies to assess the extent of its ownership by educationists operating at the decentralized level. Early learning methods to teach children to read must first be tried out in preschool facilities.

96. The PAQUET programme, which is intended to put the country's education policy into operation, has identified three major approaches to the integration of the education sector in the Emerging Senegal Plan:

- Equitable access to the education system;
- Improved quality of teaching and learning;
- Open, principled and transparent governance of the education system.

97. The Government has allocated over 6 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, or 24 per cent of the total budget, to the PAQUET programme, exceeding the recommendation in the Education 2030 agenda that 20 per cent of the budget should be allocated for education and training. Over the period 2012–2015 alone, the budget for the education and training sector rose significantly, by more than 379 billion CFA francs, or an average of 94.75 billion CFA francs per year.

98. The resources mobilized for the Quality Improvement and Equity in Basic Education Project, known as PAQEEB, one of the flagship projects of the PAQUET programme, are estimated at 108 billion CFA francs. The programme is jointly funded, with the Government of Senegal providing 63.33 per cent, the Global Partnership for Education

21.52 per cent, the World Bank 9.17 per cent and Canadian cooperation agencies 1.33 per cent.

99. In accordance with its mandate and based on an objective assessment of the country's Ten-year Education and Training Programme, which provided the framework for its education and training policy over the period 2000–2010, the Ministry of Education is engaged in the preparation and adoption of a new general policy letter for the period 2013–2025, to be based on the PAQUET programme for its operationalization in the education and training sector.

100. Schoolchildren, their parents, community leaders, school management committees, teachers, mayors and district courts have all been made aware of the importance of birth registration as a condition of access to education.

101. Gender parity at the primary education level has been achieved through a policy of promoting the education of girls, which is pursued through the Coordinating Committee for Action on Girls' Education (CCIEF). The ratio is currently in favour of girls in primary schools.

102. Under the second phase of the Project to Support the Education of Girls (PAEF), which is active in 149 educational facilities, including 27 lower secondary schools (*collèges d'enseigement moyen*) and upper secondary schools (*lycées*) across the country, the following actions have been taken:

- Multiple awareness-raising campaigns on the easing of domestic work, gender-based violence and early marriages and pregnancies, through the implementation of a national and community-level communication plan;
- Celebration every year of the National Day for the Education of Girls;
- Establishment in June 2016 of a network of heads of private schools to support the actions of the Ministry of Education to promote girls' education;
- Provision of support to 122 school mothers' associations, in the amount of 300,000 CFA francs per association, for the development of income-generating activities, with the transfer of 50 per cent of the profits to the account of the school management committee, to care for girls in difficulty;
- Allocation of kits, educational materials and sanitary pads;
- Organization of female leadership camps for women teachers with additional training in such areas as communication, education and the law, information and communication technology in education, and others;
- Support for the organization of the "Miss Mathematics" and "Miss Science" competitions;
- Preparation of a guide for the training of trainers in gender and a teacher's manual on gender mainstreaming in teacher training benchmarks;
- Gender training for the compilers of curriculum support materials and for mentoring and monitoring bodies;
- Preparation of a training manual on gender-based violence in schools and conduct of a study on social and anthropological factors that impede girls' access to education;
- Adaptation of school construction standards to the specific needs of girls, including in the area of hygiene;
- Provision of uniforms to all girls and boys in 122 schools sponsored by the support programme for female education and women's empowerment for inclusive local development (PAEF-Plus) — 35,000 uniforms provided in 2015;
- Allocation of bursaries to 971 school mothers' associations in 2015 and 4,000 school mothers' associations in 2016, at a rate of 30,000 CFA francs per schoolgirl at primary level and 50,000 CFA francs per schoolgirl at lower secondary level;

- Distribution of awards to the top-achieving girls and organization of coping courses for girls in difficulty;
- Organization of science summer camps;
- Training of persons in positions of responsibility to ensure an effective response to issues of violence in schools.

103. These efforts have had the following significant impacts:

- The upswing in the gross enrolment rate demonstrates the improvement in primary schooling, where the proportion of girls has reached a high point of 93.86 per cent, compared to 81.10 per cent for boys;
- The gender parity index is 1.16 in favour of girls; their dropout rate is 9.60 per cent, compared to 11.02 per cent for boys; and the transition rate from CM2 — the last year of primary school — to grade 6 — the first year of secondary school — is 65.38 per cent among girls.

104. At the preschool level, the gross pre-primary enrolment rate was 17.80 per cent in 2016. It measured 19.20 per cent for girls, compared to 16.50 per cent for boys.

105. The basic reference texts have been redrafted to clarify the goals of the PAQUET programme, its processes and procedures, with a view to stepping up oversight of the programme to enable it to achieve those goals. To that end, the following measures have been taken:

- Decree No. 2017-604 of 24 April 2017 amending Decree No. 2012 of 13 November 2012;
- Decree No. 2013-738 of 7 June 2013 on the primary school-leaving certificate;
- Decree No. 2013-913 of 1 July 2013, amending the provisions of Decree No. 2000-586 of 20 July 2000 and establishing the Arabic baccalaureate examination;
- Decree No. 2014-632 of 7 May 2014 establishing time credits and coefficients in general secondary education;
- Decree No. 2014-633 of 7 May 2014 on the procedure for the evaluation of learning at lower secondary and upper secondary levels;
- Decree No. 2014-570 of 6 May 2014 on the establishment and organization of the lower secondary school-leaving certificate;
- Decree No. 2014-777 of 22 June 2014 on the Inspectorate-General of Education and Training;
- Decree No. 2014-904 of 23 July 2014 on the organization and functioning of school management committee unions, to enable the direct transfer of school credits;
- Opening of bank accounts for the 8,146 primary schools, for the non-cash payment of allocated funds.

106. The country's potential demand for education, according to projections from the 2013 general population, housing, agriculture and livestock census, is to be found in its school-age population between the ages of 6 and 11.

107. In 2017, this demand is estimated at 2,391,343 children, including 1,161,576 girls, or 48.57 per cent. Most of this population is concentrated in Dakar, with 18.22 per cent; Thiès, with 12.87 per cent; and Diourbel, with 12.03 per cent. The lowest proportions are recorded in Matam (4.68 per cent), Sédhiou (3.85 per cent), Ziguinchor (3.60 per cent) and Kédougou (1.18 per cent).

108. In 2017, the population of children at primary school entry age (6 years) was estimated at 419,196, including 203,547 girls, or 48.55 per cent of the total. From 6 to 11 years, the numbers of children drop from 419,196 to 376,025. The same trend may be observed for both boys and girls.

109. The diversification of educational opportunity is ensured by the promotion of basic community schools, the upgrading of the *daara* schools, and the development of French and Arabic-medium education and of Arab-Islamic schools.

110. For the promotion of basic community schools serving out-of-school children who have attained primary school age or have dropped out of school at an early stage, the following measures have been taken:

- Provision of care, in the regions of Matam and Kédougou, for 3,000 children aged 9–12, who will ultimately be admitted to primary school at a level commensurate with their ability;
- Opening of five pilot classes for inmates of the Hann-Dakar, Sébikotane, Thiès and Liberté VI remand centres and prison camps;
- Development of a literacy programme for inmates of the country's 36 remand prisons;
- Opening of two classes in Diourbel and Thiès in support of the organization Convergence des Aveugles pour l'Unité, la Solidarité et l'Entraide (CAUSE — Togetherness of the Blind for Unity, Solidarity and Mutual Assistance);
- Opening of three classes for persons with motor disabilities in Hann, Dakar;
- Literacy teaching for children with special needs (children from socially disturbed backgrounds) at the Deni Birame Ndao Centre;
- Opening of five night-school classes, as part of the programme to provide basic education for illiterate young people and adults, known as EBJA;
- Introduction of the EBJA modules to trainee teachers at the regional teacher-training centres, under way since 2014;
- Opening of 190 basic community schools in Diourbel and Kaffrine under the Literacy and Occupational Apprenticeship Programme to Combat Poverty (PALAM) and 12 basic community schools under a project run by the Millennium Villages non-governmental organization, in Louga;
- Building and furnishing of 160 basic community schools:
- Training of 5,973 students, 66.4 per cent of whom are girls;
- Launching of production microprojects for each basic community school, to promote reintegration into working life;
- Training of over 1,500 multiskilled teachers as part of the educational capacity-building project.

111. The commitment shown by Senegal to the promotion of literacy in general and, in particular, basic education for illiterate young people and adults, was recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which awarded Senegal the UNESCO literacy prize in 2016.

112. The country's interest in developing French and Arabic-medium education and Arab-Islamic schools is pursued through the PAQUET programme. Senegal currently has 527 French and Arabic-medium schools, of which 37 are lower secondary schools and 12 upper secondary schools.

113. Universal enrolment, according to the new policy letter, is aimed at the completion of primary education. Senegal has set itself the target of a 100 per cent completion rate by 2020.

114. Accordingly, the budget of the Ministry of Education was boosted by 38,611,941,882 CFA francs over the period 2016–2017, from 398,694,495,439 CFA francs to 437,306,837,321 CFA francs, or 8.83 per cent.

115. To consolidate those gains, 11 specific measures were adopted on the occasion of the Presidential Council on Education in August 2015.

116. Over the period from 2012 to 2016, the following achievements were scored through specific projects and programmes:

- *Early childhood*: six care structures were built, at a cost of 170,000,750 CFA francs, including government-funded preschool centres in primary schools.
- *Primary education*: 7,814 classrooms, 1,140 washroom facilities, 743 administrative blocks, 530 water points and 27 boundary walls were built at a cost of 49,560,557,165 CFA francs, and 333 complete primary schools with an estimated value of 12,452,733,327 CFA francs, one of which was built by China, at a cost of more than 700,000,000 CFA francs. Added to this, six primary schools were refurbished at a cost of 175,938,727 CFA francs. Two school complexes were also built, at a cost of 4,030,002,345 CFA francs.
- *Lower and upper secondary education*: 1,661 new classrooms were constructed and equipped, boosting the capacity of the schools or replacing temporary facilities. In addition, 70 administrative blocks, 268 washrooms, 54 boundary walls and 19 water points were constructed, at a cost of 24,894,432,427 CFA francs; a total of 162 middle schools have already been built or are under construction. The funding of these facilities is estimated at 16,680,143,685 CFA francs. In addition, 10 middle schools are currently being extended or refurbished, nine of these in Dakar, at a cost of 2,098,166,286 CFA francs.

117. As part of the drive to promote the teaching of science and mathematics, science and technology blocks are being built.

118. In 2018, 2,985 preschool and primary teachers and 1,550 lower secondary and upper secondary teachers have been recruited.

- *Daaras*: In developing the PAQUET programme, the Government has taken on board social and cultural realities, which in turn pose challenges to the policy of upgrading the *daaras*, with a view to transforming them into instruments of diversification, offering services designed to accommodate those excluded from the system. A number of initiatives, mounted in particular since 2012, have been undertaken with development partners such as the Islamic Development Bank, which provided a total of 10,032 million CFA francs in funding for the *daara* upgrading programme, known as PAMOD, for the following purposes:
    - Construction and furnishing of 64 modern *daaras*, 32 of which are non-public institutions;
    - Bursaries to *daara* scholars in the amount of 300,000 CFA francs. Funding support totalling 3,750 million CFA francs was mobilized as part of the *daara* PAQEEB project to fund this pilot initiative to upgrade 100 *daaras*, allocated as follows: 1,750 million CFA francs from the Global Partnership for Education on a grant basis and 2 billion CFA francs from the State;
    - Funding of 1 billion CFA francs as part of the *daara* primary school upgrading programme, or PAEP, for the building of infrastructure; construction of 26 *daaras* between 2012 and 2015 in religious centres, such as Touba;
    - Support for 20 preschool *daaras*, provided by the Government in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to improve their functioning;
    - Installation of school canteens in 100 *daaras* under the PAQEEB project, starting from 2014;
    - Development of a *waqf*, or Islamic endowment, to ensure the sustainability of funding for the *daara* upgrading project;
    - Training of the principals of the 32 non-public *daaras* under the PAMOD programme in the field of administrative and educational management, in March 2016;

- Training of 224 Qur'anic teachers, 160 Arabic-medium teachers and 160 French-medium teachers for the non-public *daaras*, launched on 14 July 2016 in the seven regional teacher-training centres in the area covered by the Islamic Development Bank PAMOD programme;
- Support, starting in March 2016, for 20 preschool *daaras* in Pikine and Guédiawaye and 10 in Saint-Louis. The bill on the upgrading of the *daaras* was read by the Council of Ministers on 6 June 2018.

2. Right to health

119. The need for universal access to health services and to uphold the right of women and children to health has been duly taken into account. As part of the universal health coverage programme, activities have been launched to develop basic health insurance through a system of mutual health funds and by strengthening cost-free initiatives towards this end. The provision of free health care for children under 5 years of age and of free caesarean sections in public health facilities in all regions is contributing to improvement of the health of these target groups and helping to reduce household outlays on health.

120. As at 31 December 2017, as part of the universal health coverage programme, through its health insurance component, 676 mutual health insurance schemes had been set up in the country's 552 communes and 45 departmental mutual health unions created, together with their technical management units. The health insurance penetration rate is measured at 37 per cent, representing the enrolment of 2,537,879 persons, including 1,482,924 members of households supported by the National Family Welfare Grant Programme and 17,192 holders of equal opportunity cards. Members of mutual health funds each receive subsidies equivalent to 50 per cent of their contribution and those supported by the National Family Welfare Grant Programme or holding equal opportunity cards receive 100 per cent subsidies.

121. Since the launch of the health assistance scheme, in January 2014, 7,277,550 children under 5 years of age have received treatment free of charge; 45,548 caesarean births have been covered; 567,923 persons aged 60 years and over have received treatment under the senior citizens' health-care initiative known as the Plan Sésame; and 556 patients with chronic kidney failure have undergone dialysis procedures free of charge.

122. The Expanded Programme on Immunization has been widened to include the new pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines for rubella. The pilot phase of the human papillomavirus vaccination programme for girls is continuing, with a view to combating cervical cancer.

3. Poverty alleviation

(a) Access to drinking water

123. A new water code, taking into account the latest guidance on integrated water resource management, has been drafted and submitted for ministerial and parliamentary approval.

124. Act No. 2014-13 of 28 February 2014 establishing the Rural Drilling Authority and the new sectoral policy letter on water resources and sanitation in urban and rural areas set out strategic guidelines and the programmatic framework of action in this area for the period 2016–2025.

125. Where the protection of resources is concerned, officials of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation have received capacity-building in water and sanitation law and have been sworn in before the courts.

126. The Government is pushing forward its work in this area through its strong commitment with budget support (funding of a project to sink 300 boreholes) and the support of technical and financial partners; this in turn enabled Senegal, in 2015, to reach the Millennium Development Goals for safe drinking water in urban and rural areas.

127. Currently, Senegal is working towards the Sustainable Development Goals with the aim of giving full effect to the right to water by implementing the water component of the Emergency Programme for Community Development, aimed at strengthening the water infrastructure in rural areas with a significant expansion of its geographical coverage and increase in the level of access to drinking water in rural areas. Work on the sinking of 200 boreholes is currently in progress.

(b) Access to employment

128. The National Youth Employment Agency, established by Decree No. 2014-29 of 9 January 2014, manifests the country's desire for coherence in the governance of youth employment through the following measures:

- Establishment of an integrated system for reporting on and monitoring target groups in the labour market;
- Strengthening the employability of young people and target groups;
- Ensuring the access of young people and target groups to employment.

129. Other institutions, such as the Ministry of Employment and the Fast-Track Entrepreneurship Delegation, which has been allocated a credit line exclusively for women and young people, are working to promote youth employment.

130. In 2011, Senegal had 461,000 jobseekers. In all, 32.0 per cent of its workforce was underemployed. Young people make up 36.5 per cent of the total working population and their unemployment level is 12.7 per cent. Given this situation, development of the primary sector and of agriculture has been identified as the way forward. Agricultural and community-based programmes have helped to reduce the level of youth unemployment.

(c) Empowerment of local communities

131. The measures taken since 2013 by the Ministry of Local Government to implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review form part of a policy of re-establishing decentralization.

132. In order to combat poverty, the 2013 process of reforming the country's land development, which marks the third phase of the decentralization programme, is aimed at achieving the following:

- Consolidation of the local government system across the entire country;
- Strengthening the financial independence and the legal personality of local authorities, with a view to ensuring the better design, programming and implementation of their development activities;
- Building the financial resources and basic infrastructure of local authorities.

133. In financial terms, their capacity is strengthened every year by the Government through, among other measures, funding from the commune and township support programme, known as PACASEN.

134. Programme delivery is aimed at boosting investment and productivity in order to reduce poverty in all local communities through:

- Emergency Programme for Community Development, with funding of 400 billion CFA francs;
- PROMOVILLE urban upgrading programme.

(d) Campaign against malnutrition

135. Nutrition indicators (underweight, acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition) over the period from 2010 to 2016 show a distinct and continuous downward trend. This trend is disrupted by periods of deterioration following internal and external upheavals.

136. Since 2013, the country's anti-malnutrition unit has been working in concert with the various relevant ministries in pursuit of the goals set by the State to ensure more effective nutrition and an improved food supply for the population.

137. This strategic approach is the result of the implementation of the voluntary guidelines on the right to food set out in various sectoral policy letters and, since 2016, the country's national nutrition policy, which is implemented through the multisectoral strategic nutrition plan.

138. The national nutrition policy, approved in November 2015, is designed to improve the nutritional status of the population.

139. The multisectoral strategic nutrition plan was launched in 2017 to operationalize the national nutrition policy. Ratified in June 2017, the multisectoral plan is articulated around 12 sectoral action plans involving activities to be undertaken by various ministries which contribute to attainment of the nutrition-related goals. Seven strategic objectives have been broken down into specific targets for the year 2022.

140. The following five activity areas have been identified:

- Prevention and treatment of malnutrition and non-communicable food-borne diseases;
- Combating micronutrient deficiencies;
- Enhancing the availability of diversified, healthy and nutritious food;
- Training, research and innovation;
- Nutrition governance.

141. Over the period 2013–2017, the anti-malnutrition unit implemented the following projects and programmes as part of a concerted legal framework:

- National food insecurity response plan funded by Senegal, the World Bank, UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID);
- Programmes to combat malnutrition in North and North-East departments, supported by AECID and the Andalusian Fund;
- Yélitaré project, for a multisectoral approach to nutrition, targeting the Matam region and Podor department;
- Universal fast-track salt-iodization initiative, known as the PIUS project, supporting the production of adequately iodized salt by small-scale producers, funded by Nutrition International, WFP and UNICEF;
- Project to strengthen resilience to food insecurity and nutrition shocks;
- Results-based financing for the maternal care component under the health and nutrition funding project;
- Food enhancement project, supported by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN).

142. These projects and programmes are under way in 14 regions and, more specifically, 400 of the 552 communes of Senegal.

4. Cultural rights

143. In accordance with the Bangui Agreements, the Constitution and Act No. 2008-09 of 25 January 2008 on copyright and related rights enshrine the participation of all citizens in cultural life and in creative and intellectual activities. Intellectual property rights consisting of copyright and related rights are protected through the following measures:

- Establishment of the company for the collective management of copyright and related rights (SODAV);
- Formation of a national counter-piracy team;

- Diversification of the funding of culture and of urban cultural development;
- Establishment of a mutual health fund for persons working in the field of culture.

IV. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints in relation to the implementation of accepted recommendations and the development of the human rights situation

A. Women's rights

144. Efforts to give effect to women's rights have focused on women's health and empowerment, the school enrolment of girls and the combating of gender-based violence.

145. The issue of gender-based violence is addressed by the booklet on gender and human rights, which also covers the school environment, and by the presence in schools of gender offices responsible for combating such violence. Standard operating procedures have been disseminated in 14 regions to individuals and entities engaged in combating gender-based violence and regional action plans carried out to provide special care for victims at the community level. An action plan for the period 2017–2021 for the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of human rights guarantees the right to free legal assistance for rape victims and psychological and social assistance for underage victims.

146. The establishment of gender units in ministries has made it possible to foster a culture of women's rights within the Administration, although impediments are still posed by entrenched cultural, religious and economic attitudes.

B. Children's rights

147. Since 2013, through the national child protection strategy, children's rights have seen positive improvements in several areas. Where schooling is concerned, besides an increase in the rate of school enrolment, the education system has responded to the specific situation of children with disabilities through the establishment of specialized schools and institutions. Operations are being carried out to remove children from the streets, under the plan developed for this purpose in 2016. Strategic plans for the promotion of health in general, and the health of children in particular, are being implemented. At the judicial level, a juvenile justice system in line with international principles and guidelines has been set in place as part of the correctional education and social protection system.

148. The exercise of children's rights is facing certain difficulties, however, related to cultural and religious constraints and the country's general lack of resources.

C. Prisoners' rights

149. By extending and refurbishing existing prisons and building new ones, reviewing sentences and adopting alternatives to imprisonment it has been possible to relieve prison congestion to a significant extent. Other measures have been taken in the areas of health, nutrition and protection of the physical integrity of detainees. Success in upholding all the rights of detainees remains contingent, however, on the country's low economic level.

D. Rights of persons with disabilities

150. Implementation of the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme, pursuant to the Social Framework Act of 2010, has made it possible to improve the situation of persons with disabilities. By involving persons with disabilities in managing their own situation and through measures such as the equal opportunity card scheme, enrolment in mutual health insurance schemes, the National Family Welfare Grant

Programme and the universal health coverage programme, the situation of persons with disabilities has been improved.

151. At the same time, however, implementation of the Social Framework Act does not adequately observe the principle of physical accessibility of buildings and public transport to persons with disabilities.

E. Political rights

152. One of the key points of the country's constitutional reform in 2016 is the inviolability of the provisions relating to the method by which the President of the Republic is elected, the length of the President's term of office and the number of terms that the President can serve.

153. This reform has strengthened democracy and established new rights for a better distribution of natural resources and improved environmental protection.

154. In the National Assembly, government oversight and evaluation of public policies has been strengthened. A parliamentary commission has been assigned responsibility for human rights. The diaspora has been declared the country's fifteenth region, to be represented by 15 members.

F. National human rights bodies

155. Several national agencies are working for the promotion and protection of human rights. In recent years, a considerable effort has been made to strengthen their capacity and a wide range of financial, human and material resources have been mobilized to enable them better to accomplish their missions.

156. These institutions, however, still come up against the following challenges, constraints and obstacles:

- Lack of funds;

  For some, budgetary autonomy;

- Shortage of human and material resources;
- Repeated changes either to the institution itself or to its mission or duties, or its staff;
- Insufficient statistical data to guide policies for the promotion and protection of human rights;
- Inadequate alignment of the instruments on which their work is based with international human rights instruments;
- Lack of staff training.

157. This situation is primarily attributable to the country's low economic level.

V. Priorities, initiatives and commitments undertaken to overcome challenges and constraints and improve the human rights situation on the ground

158. In order to overcome the difficulties encountered in implementing human rights at the national level, the State has set itself the following priorities:

- Strengthening the national human rights bodies;
- Strengthening and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups;
- Aligning national legislation with international instruments;
- Providing more training for State and civil society stakeholders;

- Strengthening cooperation with all international mechanisms;
- Establishing a civic culture of human rights by raising public awareness and disseminating the relevant instruments;
- Ensuring the protection of human rights by punishing the perpetrators of human rights violations.

159. In line with these priorities, Senegal, a party to almost all the human rights instruments, reaffirms its commitment to submitting its reports and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations put forward by the human rights mechanisms.

160. Where initiatives are concerned, a national human rights strategy is currently being developed and the National Advisory Council on Human Rights has been divided into thematic commissions to ensure the preparation of reports and the implementation of recommendations. The National Advisory Council on Human Rights and the Human Rights Directorate are closely cooperating with the West Africa Regional Office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Senegalese Human Rights Committee.

VI. Expectations in terms of capacity-building and requests for technical assistance and support

161. Senegal would like strengthened technical and financial assistance in the following areas:

- Capacity-building for members of the judiciary (judges, lawyers and other law enforcement officials);
- Support in the drafting of reports;
- Training for political authorities and other public officials;
- Training for civil society;
- Public awareness-raising and dissemination of instruments;
- Monitoring of the implementation of recommendations and submission of reports;
- Building of infrastructure and strengthening of logistical resources.

VII. Conclusion

162. The promotion and protection of human rights have always formed an integral part of the Government's public policies. Under the third priority of the Emerging Senegal Plan, on governance, institutions and security, actions to promote the rule of law, human rights, justice, equity and gender equality are articulated in strategic guidelines.

163. The country's current public policy objectives are, in essence, to improve the accessibility, quality and efficacy of the justice system, including local community justice, the payment of compensation to victims of unjust pretrial detention, the conditions of care of minors, and living conditions in prisons. Other aims include stiffening the penalties for violations of the rights of women, children and minorities, strengthening the institutional and human capacities of the national human rights institutions, the courts and their central and decentralized services, and reducing the duration of pretrial detention.

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Compilation on Senegal

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies

2. In 2015 and 2016, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families recommended that Senegal ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).[1] The Committee on Migrant Workers also recommended ratifying the ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143).[2]

3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Migrant Workers recommended ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[3]

4. The Committee on Migrant Workers encouraged Senegal to make the declarations provided for in articles 76 and 77 of the Convention.[4] In 2017, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances invited it to recognize the Committee's competence under articles 31 and 32 of the Convention.[5]

5. The United Nations country team noted that a number of recommendations from the 2013 universal periodic review related to extending a standing invitation to special

procedure mandate holders, which had not been done. It also noted, however, that Senegal had received a visit from the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.[6]

6. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice noted that Senegal had ratified without reservation almost all the relevant international and regional human rights instruments. However, the Working Group noted that Senegal had not ratified the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118), the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183) and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of ILO.[7]

III. National human rights framework[8]

7. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Migrant Workers welcomed various legislative measures that had been adopted,[9] including Law No. 2013-03 (2013)[10] and Law No. 2013-05 (2013) on nationality.[11]

8. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Senegal adopt the draft Children's Code.[12]

9. The Committee also recommended ensuring the effective enforcement of legislation,[13] as well as harmonizing child protection laws with international and regional instruments.[14] The Committee on Migrant Workers urged Senegal to bring national laws and policies into line with the Convention.[15] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances made a similar recommendation.[16]

10. While welcoming the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2014–2019,[17] the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Senegal to improve its data collection system.[18] The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended the establishment of a centralized database to collect migration-related statistics.[19] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended improving the collection of sex-disaggregated data.[20]

11. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the Senegalese Human Rights Committee was downgraded to B status in 2012.[21] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted that Senegal was considering adopting a law to establish a Senegalese national human rights commission in order to comply with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).[22] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended adopting the legislative amendments necessary to enable the upgrading of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee to A status.[23] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances encouraged establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles, allocating sufficient resources for its functioning.[24] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended adopting the draft law establishing an independent ombudsman for children.[25]

12. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Senegal should adopt and implement the law establishing an ombudsman for children and strengthen activities aimed at ensuring education and protection for vulnerable children who beg or who do not attend school. It also recommended that Senegal should continue to establish educational facilities adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities and should further develop measures aimed at providing education for *talibé* child beggars and protecting them from trafficking, exploitation and all forms of violence. UNESCO also recommended that Senegal should continue its efforts to modernize the legal framework of the education system.[26]

13. The country team recommended that Senegal should shift the focus of the draft children's code to include provisions effectively protecting children's rights by means of penalization. The recommendation is based on a study commissioned in 2018 by the West Africa Regional Office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to evaluate and analyse the country's national, regional and international legal

framework with regard to children's rights and the degree of implementation of the recommendations issued by children's rights protection mechanisms. That study found that, owing to its lack of penalties for violations of children's rights, the draft children's code would not provide adequate protection for such rights.[27]

14. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice commended Senegal on the efforts it had made to strengthen its legal framework for the promotion and protection of women's rights and gender equality.[28] Nonetheless, the Working Group noted that the Family Code remained one of the chief sources of discrimination against women in Senegal and contained many discriminatory provisions.[29]

15. In addition, the Working Group recommended that Senegal bolster the leadership of the Ministry of Women, the Family and Children, strengthen the National Observatory on Gender Parity and assign it an adequate budget.[30]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[31]

16. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that the Constitution and ordinary legislation lacked an explicit definition of discrimination covering direct and indirect discrimination and discrimination in the public and private spheres, as well as provisions guaranteeing equal rights of women and men. It recommended that Senegal introduce in its legislation the definition of discrimination included in article 1 of the Convention.[32]

17. Concerned about discrimination against certain groups of children, the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Senegal to eliminate de facto discrimination against all vulnerable and marginalized children.[33] It also recommended that customary and traditional practices did not prevent children from enjoying their rights.[34]

18. The country team noted that the legislation on parity had enabled a considerable number of women to enter the parliament, but that, as the proportion of women in decision-making bodies remained very low, such legislation should also be applied to appointed positions. The team also pointed out discriminatory provisions that remained in the national legislation, including in connection with paternal and marital authority, which interfered with women's enjoyment of other rights.[35]

19. The country team also noted that the 2013 Nationality Act had put an end to the discrimination women had faced in passing their nationality to a foreign spouse or to their children. However, the country team drew attention to continued discrimination faced by children born or found on Senegalese territory in acquiring nationality.[36]

20. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice recommended that Senegal increase men's awareness of their shared responsibility for the upbringing of children and for dependent parents, as well as a more equitable sharing of domestic chores. It also recommended that Senegal introduce temporary special measures, such as quotas, in order to address discrimination against women in employment, not only in elected positions, but also in the civil service and in private companies, in order to ensure that Senegalese women had the same opportunities as men.[37]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[38]

21. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended expediting the revision of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to define enforced

disappearance as an autonomous offence and to recognize its continuous nature.[39] It also recommended that the draft reform of the Criminal Code ensure that no exceptional circumstances be invoked for the non-derogability of the prohibition of enforced disappearance,[40] as well as provide for the responsibility of a superior[41] and for mitigating and aggravating circumstances applicable to acts of enforced disappearance covering all the elements listed in the Convention.[42]

22. The Committee recommended amending the criminal legislation on enforced disappearance, especially article 431-2 (1) (6) of the Criminal Code, in particular by mentioning enforced disappearance separately from subjection to slavery and abduction, and stating that enforced disappearance constituted a crime against humanity.[43]

23. The Committee noted Senegal's intention to include in the reformed Criminal Code an explicit prohibition against the expulsion, return, surrender or extradition of a person in cases in which there were grounds for believing that he or she would be subjected to enforced disappearance. It recommended strictly observing the principle of non-refoulement in all circumstances.[44]

24. Concerned at the absence of measures to punish under criminal law the abduction of children and the falsification, concealment or destruction of documents attesting to the identity of children, the Committee recommended strengthening the criminal legislation in that regard.[45]

25. The Committee recommended that Senegal address the legal situation of disappeared persons and their relatives in areas such as social care, financial matters, family law and property rights.[46]

26. In 2012, the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment found that the legislative framework of the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty made it impossible to guarantee its independence.[47] The Subcommittee also communicated its disquiet at the absence of an adequate budget for the Observatory, which prevented it from functioning properly.[48] The Subcommittee urged Senegal to reinforce the institution's legal framework.[49]

27. In 2014, the Observatory informed the Subcommittee that the Minister of Justice had assured it that any linking of the national preventive mechanism to the executive branch would be abolished.[50] The Observatory also stated that Senegal had not taken any account of the proposals of the Subcommittee and the Committee against Torture or those of the Human Rights Council, which had been made during the previous universal periodic review, regarding the Observatory's budget.[51]

28. The Committee on Migrant Workers was concerned about the poor conditions of detention due to ageing infrastructure and prison overcrowding, recommending bringing detention conditions into conformity with international standards.[52] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned specifically about the overcrowding in detention centres and prisons for women. It recommended reducing overcrowding and improving access to health care in all places in which women were deprived of their liberty, and using alternative measures of detention, especially for pregnant women and women with children.[53]

29. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended affording all persons deprived of liberty with all the fundamental legal safeguards from the outset of their deprivation of liberty, and accurately and promptly completing and updating all registers of such persons.[54]

30. Senegal informed the Committee against Torture that, in order to strengthen legal safeguards protecting liberty, it had begun drafting amendments to reform both the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure with measures to protect the rights of persons deprived of their liberty. Both bills were to be presented to the authorities for adoption in the first half of 2014.[55]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

31. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted with concern that the national authorities, when investigating cases of disappearance, used investigative procedures set out in the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to such acts as abduction and false imprisonment. It recommended guaranteeing the exercise of jurisdiction by the courts over offences of enforced disappearance.[56]

32. Regarding complainants and witnesses, the same Committee recommended that, as part of the reform of the Criminal Code, Senegal effectively protect all the categories of persons listed in article 12 (1) of the Convention from any ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of any complaint made or evidence given.[57]

33. Senegal informed the Committee against Torture that the Government had taken all steps necessary to hold the trial of the former President of Chad, Hissène Habré, who was accused of international crimes committed in the territory of Chad between 1982 and 1990,[58] and had reiterated its commitment to hold the trial to its full conclusion.[59] The Committee on Enforced Disappearances noted the establishment of the Extraordinary African Chambers within the Senegalese judicial system to try Hissène Habré.[60]

34. The country team noted that socioeducational programmes were insufficient to avoid the placement of children in prison or to reduce the time they spent there. The team also noted that those responsible for exploiting child beggars enjoyed impunity and indicated that the practices of female genital mutilation and child marriage were widespread. It encouraged Senegal to strengthen all elements of the judicial protection system and the social services in order to ensure the rule of law for children.[61]

35. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice recommended that Senegal provide proper training to all judicial personnel, mobilize the entire judicial system to combat impunity and disseminate information on and raise awareness of the rights of women and girls among all segments of the population through the involvement of the media, men and boys, as well as community and religious leaders.[62]

36. The Working Group also recommended that Senegal recruit more women officers in police stations and gendarmeries in order to handle the cases of girls and women who had been subjected to violence, and that Senegal ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence were prosecuted and convicted, including those responsible for female genital mutilation.[63]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

37. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Senegal to decriminalize defamation in accordance with international standards. It also encouraged Senegal to assess the appointment system for the broadcast licensing authority to ensure that that body was independent and review the mandatory licensing of journalists.[64]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery

38. The Committee on Migrant Workers was concerned at the limited enforcement of Act No. 2005-06 on combating trafficking in persons and related practices and on the protection of victims, and at the invocation of that Act to prosecute Senegalese migrants attempting the crossing to Europe.[65] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended ensuring the application and enforcement of the Act,[66] while the Committee on Migrant Workers recommended amending it.[67] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Senegal incorporate a clear definition of trafficking in persons into the Act.[68]

39. The Committee on Migrant Workers was concerned that Senegalese nationals were victims of trafficking or forced labour in agriculture, gold-mining or domestic work in third countries.[69] It was also concerned by the reports of women and children from other countries who were victims of sexual exploitation, especially for purposes of sex tourism, forced labour and domestic servitude, as well as those of children from the region were

working in small-scale gold-mines, some of whom were victims of trafficking, abuse and sexual exploitation, and others who were forced to beg and were exploited for financial gain by *marabouts*.[70]

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women added that women and girls were trafficked as domestic workers and "Internet brides", and were subjected to forced labour, sexual exploitation and forced begging, such as *talibé* children forced to beg.[71] The Committee on the Rights of the Child was likewise concerned at the increasing prevalence of forced begging in the large cities, mostly affecting *talibé*s under 12 years of age, who were trafficked from rural areas and from neighbouring countries[72] and the legislation authorizing some forms of begging.[73] The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Senegal to explicitly prohibit all forms of begging in all settings and protect *talibé*s against exploitation and discrimination.[74]

41. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was deeply concerned about the very low rates of investigations, prosecutions and convictions of those responsible for trafficking and forced begging.[75]

42. The Committee on Migrant Workers recommended investigating and prosecuting those responsible for human trafficking, smuggling and other related offences.[76]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

43. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the persistent gender wage gap and occupational segregation of women and men; the high rate of unemployment among women and their concentration in the informal sector; and the absence of legal provisions explicitly criminalizing sexual harassment in the workplace. It made recommendations to address those issues.[77] It also recommended reviewing discriminatory legal provisions in the Code of Social Security and Law No. 71-31 of 1971 amending Law No. 61-33 of 1961 on the general status of civil servants.[78]

2. Right to social security

44. The country team noted that Senegal had adopted the National Strategy for Social Protection with the aim of achieving universal social protection by 2035. The team stressed that despite the progress made, the right to social security was only partially realized for workers in the informal sector.[79]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living

45. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained deeply concerned that almost half of the country's children lived in income-poor families, with rural regions being in the most disadvantaged situation. It urged Senegal to address child poverty and regional disparities.[80]

4. Right to health

46. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed measures to expand universal health coverage.[81] The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained, however, concerned about the insufficient funding allocated to the health-care sector and the number of qualified health-care providers and their inequitable distribution across the country. It recommended that Senegal allocate sufficient resources to health services.[82]

47. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended reducing child mortality, including neonatal mortality, and regional disparities;[83] protecting children from malnutrition,[84] while adopting the new Nutrition Enhancement Programme;[85] and combating malaria.[86]

48. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about the persistent high rates of maternal mortality, and the disproportionately

high number of women living with HIV, particularly women in prostitution. It recommended providing essential obstetric care for pregnant women and reducing HIV/AIDS among women.[87]

49. Concerned about the high number of teenage pregnancies, the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Senegal to adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and introduce age-appropriate school education on sexual and reproductive health and rights; increase access to safe and affordable contraceptives; and protect the rights of pregnant teenagers, adolescent mothers and their children, and combat their discrimination.[88]

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended amending article 305 of the Criminal Code, the code of professional conduct and relevant legal provisions to decriminalize abortion and removing from the draft legal provisions the above-mentioned burden of proof for pregnant women.[89]

5. Right to education

51. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice recommended that Senegal include women's human rights and gender equality in school curricula, beginning at the level of primary education.[90]

52. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned about: the negative impact of the indirect costs of education on children's access to education; the low enrolment rates and high dropout rates; the poor quality of education; and the lack of a policy to upgrade the Qur'anic schools (*daaras*).[91] It recommended that Senegal eliminate direct and indirect costs for education; improve the quality of education;[92] and adopt the law on modernizing *daaras* to link them with the formal education system, creating grounds to prohibit their involvement in child abuse and exploitation, including child begging.[93]

53. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended ensuring equal access and equal retention of girls and young women at all levels of education; implementing a zero-tolerance policy on sexual violence and sexual harassment; increasing the number of female teachers at all levels of education; and conducting literacy campaigns for women, particularly in rural areas.[94]

54. UNESCO recommended that Senegal should continue its efforts to uphold the right to education, with a particular focus on access to schooling for children and adolescents of middle- and secondary-school age.[95] UNESCO also recommended that Senegal should continue the considerable efforts it had already made to strengthen the right to education, in particular by improving access to education for girls and by stepping up its programme to modernize religious schools.[96]

55. UNESCO also recommended that Senegal should raise the minimum age for employment to align it with the end of compulsory schooling and ensure full compliance with the obligation to attend school.[97] Lastly, since early marriage hindered girls' access to education, UNESCO recommended that Senegal should raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years.[98]

56. The country team noted that equal numbers of girls and boys were attending and staying in school at the primary level, but that keeping girls in school at the secondary level and ensuring they could access vocational training remained a challenge.[99]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

57. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the limited capacity and independence of the National Observatory for Parity.[100] It recommended that Senegal ensure its independence and strengthen the national machinery for the advancement of women and improve its coordination.[101]

58. The Committee also recommended putting in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate stereotypes that discriminated against women and harmful practices.[102]

59. The Committee was concerned about the long delays in revising the discriminatory provisions contained in national law, particularly those of the Family Code, including provisions relating to the different minimum age of marriage for girls and boys, polygamy, discrimination in the consequences of breach of marriage and discrimination against Muslim women regarding inheritance.[103]

60. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned at the high number of unregistered marriages, recommending protecting the rights of women in such marriages.[104]

61. Concerning persistent harmful practices,[105] the same Committee recommended eliminating the practice of polygamy, child and early marriage, female genital mutilation, levirate and sororate marriages, repudiation and food prohibitions or taboos.[106]

62. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Senegal to promptly investigate cases of female genital mutilation and prosecute the perpetrators; accelerate the legislative reforms within the Criminal Code to criminalize failure to report female genital mutilation performed on girls; and establish protective mechanisms to safeguard children, especially girls, at risk of female genital mutilation.[107] The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended the effective implementation of Law No. 99-05 criminalizing female genital mutilation and of the second national action plan to accelerate the elimination of female genital mutilation (2010–2015).[108]

63. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice was concerned that voluntary termination of pregnancy was prohibited under both the Criminal Code and Act No. 2005-18 on Reproductive Health and carried a penalty of up to five years' imprisonment. It noted that the incorporation into domestic law and enforcement of the instruments to which it was a party remained inadequate and the new constitution of 2001 that promoted gender equality had yet to be implemented in practice.[109]

64. The Working Group recommended that Senegal amend the Family Code to eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination in the family.[110] It also recommended that Senegal raise the legal age of marriage for women to 18 and include a new provision in the Criminal Code that penalized early marriage, legalized abortion and abolished the penalization of women involved in prostitution.[111]

65. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the lack of criminalization of marriages with a child between 13 and 18 years of age.[112] The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Senegal to adopt the Plan of Action to End Child Marriage, and prevent and combat child marriage.[113] It also encouraged Senegal to amend article 111 of the Family Code and article 300 of the Criminal Code; and to adopt the draft Children's Code in order to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 for both boys and girls.[114]

66. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about the persistence of domestic violence[115] and urged Senegal to amend the relevant legislation to qualify rape as a serious crime and criminalize marital rape; strengthen assistance to and rehabilitation of women victims of violence, and ensure their effective access to remedies; and eliminate prejudices relating to violence against women through awareness-raising and educational activities.[116]

67. Concerned about the persisting barriers faced by women in effectively gaining access to justice, the same Committee recommended removing those barriers and ensuring that women without sufficient means had effective access to free legal aid.[117]

68. The Committee remained concerned about rural women's limited access to land, owing to legal and sociocultural barriers regarding their right to inheritance, health care, education, public transportation, food, water and sanitation, income-generating opportunities and social protection.[118]

69. The country team noted the national action plan to eliminate gender-based violence and promote human rights, adopted in 2017, which gave form to the vision of theme 3, on

governance, peace and security, of the Emerging Senegal Plan. The country team encouraged the Government to allocate substantial resources to the implementation of the Plan in order to guarantee the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls.[119]

2. Children

70. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended providing the national intersectoral committee and departmental committees on child protection with a clear mandate, authority and resources; establishing clear procedures and mechanisms for coordination between such institutions;[120] and allocating resources to the Office for the Protection of Children.[121]

71. The same Committee was concerned about the lack of measures to protect children from tourism activities, and about the fact that private investment, particularly in the mining and fishing industries, could entail the use of child labour and their exposure to harmful substances. It recommended that Senegal prevent child sex tourism and require that companies operating in the country mitigated the adverse impact on child rights of their operations.[122]

72. The Committee was concerned at the high levels of abuse and exploitation of children.[123] It expressed deep concern about the increasing number of girls subjected to domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation, including for sex tourism, and the lack of regulation of the system of sponsorship and adoption in exchange for money or services for the family (*confiage* or *yaar doom*).[124]

73. The Committee urged Senegal to enforce legislation on the sexual abuse and exploitation of children,[125] specifically article 298 of the Criminal Code criminalizing physical abuse and neglect of children[126] and the Criminal Code provision prohibiting sexual intercourse with children under the age of 12.[127] The Committee recommended implementing the National Strategy on Child Protection to prevent and combat child abuse and neglect.[128]

74. The Committee reiterated its deep concern at the practice of Qur'anic schools run by *marabouts*, who use *talibés* for economic gain, sending them to beg. It urged Senegal to remove *talibé* children from the control of Qur'anic teachers, and promptly investigate and prosecute perpetrators.[129]

75. The Committee urged Senegal to amend the Labour Code and ensure that children under 18 years of age could not work in underground mines, quarries or fisheries; ensure respect for the minimum age (16 years) for admission to employment in the informal sector; establish mechanisms to safeguard children at risk of child labour; and ensure access to social services and legal redress to child victims.[130]

76. Despite initiatives to protect children in street situations, the Committee was deeply concerned about the increasing number of such children and their poor living conditions. It urged Senegal to address their rights and needs, and facilitate their reintegration into society.[131] It recommended repealing all provisions authorizing corporal punishment, including article 285 of the Family Code, and explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings.[132]

77. The country team highlighted the practice of begging among *talibé* children and noted that the situation of street children was becoming increasingly worrying. Despite the fact that there was legislation in place, no concrete, effective measures had been taken to counter the practice, which left children completely at risk on the streets. The country team noted that Senegal had adopted a national child protection strategy which had a limited impact owing to a lack of resources and coordination.[133]

78. While noting the measures that had been taken on juvenile justice, the Committee urged Senegal to establish specialized juvenile courts throughout the country; promote alternative measures to detention; ensure that children were not detained together with adults; and provide both sentenced and released persons below 18 years of age with educational opportunities, recovery and social reintegration services.[134]

79. The Committee was concerned at the effects of family separation on children, and recommended that Senegal ensure the registration and certification of existing alternative care centres for children, and systematically review the placement of children in institutions and foster care.[135]

80. The Committee recommended that Senegal adopt the decree setting up a central authority to oversee intercountry adoptions and establish a legal framework regulating international adoptions.[136]

81. The country team nevertheless noted the progress made in amending the Nationality Act to allow Senegalese women to pass their nationality to their children and foreign spouses.[137]

82. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the revised Nationality Code (2013), eliminating gender-discriminatory provisions on the transmission of nationality through marriage, childbirth and adoption, as well as distinctions between children born in or out of wedlock in the attribution of nationality.[138] Nevertheless to grant nationality, the revised Code required that a child be born to a parent also born in Senegal or to a parent who was a national.[139] The Committee on Migrant Workers was concerned that children born in Senegal to foreign nationals had difficulty obtaining Senegalese nationality.[140] The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended bringing the Nationality Code into line with international standards on preventing statelessness.[141]

83. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the lack of progress in increasing the birth registration rates of children under 5 and the wide disparities between urban and rural areas. It recommended that Senegal modernize its civil registration system; provide free birth registration and issuance of certificates, especially in rural and remote areas; and ensure access to education and social services to children without birth certificates.[142]

3. Persons with disabilities

84. While welcoming programmes to protect the rights of children with disabilities, the Committee on the Rights of the Child remained deeply concerned about their very low primary school enrolment, and their limited access to inclusive education and well-trained teachers; the high prevailing abuse, violence, stigma and exclusion against them; and the inadequate provision of health-care, social and rehabilitation services. It urged Senegal to adopt a human rights-based approach to disability and strengthen the implementation of the programmes relating to children with disabilities.[143]

4. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

85. The Committee on Migrant Workers stated that, as a country of transit and destination, Senegal faced a number of challenges regarding the protection of migrant workers' rights.[144] It recommended signing bilateral and multilateral agreements with countries of destination and transit that would be conducive to regular migration;[145] combating the criminal groups involved in the smuggling of migrants; and addressing the root causes of irregular migration.[146]

86. The Committee remained concerned about the criminalization of irregular migration under Act No. 78-12 on conditions of admission, stay and establishment of foreigners in Senegal.

87. While appreciating a number of programmes on migration, the Committee recommended adopting a comprehensive policy on labour migration.[147] It also encouraged establishing an independent body responsible for the coordination and follow-up of all issues related to the migration of labour or reviving the National Commission on the Management and Monitoring of Employment Offers.[148]

88. Concerned that domestic legislation on employment and working conditions did not cover all the prohibited grounds of discrimination enumerated in the Convention, the Committee recommended that all migrant workers and their families, both documented and undocumented, enjoy, without discrimination, the rights of the Convention.[149]

89. Regarding social security, the Committee recommended that Senegal afford all migrant workers and their families, regardless of their migration status, equality of treatment regarding remuneration and working conditions, subscription to a social security scheme[150] and access to social services and benefits.[151]

90. Regarding return and reintegration, the Committee invited Senegal to ensure that all Senegalese nationals still present in a third country who wished to be repatriated had effective access to the repatriation assistance provided by the Committee for Aid and Assistance to Refugees and Repatriated Persons.[152]

91. The Committee noted that, following the 2016 referendum, the Constitution had been amended to allow Senegalese migrants abroad to be represented in the National Assembly, and encouraged the country to ensure that Senegalese migrants were able to effectively exercise their right to vote.[153]

92. The country team noted that most identity cards issued to refugees by the authorities were not recognized by the majority of public and private services and had expired in 2016. The team encouraged Senegal to renew the identity cards of individuals who met the relevant criteria and to continue its campaign to raise awareness of the validity of the cards among State and non-State services and the general population.[154]

93. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the lack of capacity to handle the flow of mainly Mauritanian refugees and to provide them with basic services. It urged Senegal to adopt a comprehensive legal framework for refugees and asylum seekers in line with international standards.[155]

E. Specific regions or territories

94. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the unilateral ceasefire declared by the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance in April 2014, and noted with appreciation measures to protect children affected by the armed conflict. However, it remained concerned that the needs of children living in the area were not sufficiently addressed, and that landmines from the conflict were still a threat. It recommended that Senegal demine former conflict areas.[156]

Notes

1 See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 23 (f); CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 66 (f); and CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 13.
2 See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 13.
3 See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 75–76; and CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, paras. 12–13.
4 See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 11.
5 See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 8.
6 See United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Senegal, paras. 13–14.
7 See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, para. 7.
8 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 123.1–123.27.
9 See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 4; CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 4; and CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 6.
10 See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 4 (a).
11 See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 4 (c); and CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 6 (b). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 4 (a); and CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 33.
12 See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 8 (a).
13 Ibid., para. 8 (c).
14 Ibid., para. 46 (a).
15 See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 9.
16 See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 6.
17 See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 15. See also CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 18.
18 See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 16 (a).
19 See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 19.
20 See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 15 (d).

[21] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 17. See also CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 9.
[22] See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 9.
[23] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 15 (c). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 18 (b).
[24] See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 10.
[25] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 18 (a).
[26] UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Senegal, p. 4.
[27] See United Nations country team submission, para. 4.
[28] See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, para. 8.
[29] Ibid., para. 17.
[30] Ibid., para. 92.
[31] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 124.23–124.29.
[32] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 10–11.
[33] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 23 and 24 (b).
[34] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 8 (d).
[35] See United Nations country team submission, para. 16. See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 24–25.
[36] See United Nations country team submission, para. 17.
[37] See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, para. 94 (c) and (d).
[38] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/4, paras 124.39–124.64 and 125.5.
[39] See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 24.
[40] Ibid., paras. 11–12.
[41] Ibid., para. 20.
[42] Ibid., paras. 21–22.
[43] Ibid., para. 18.
[44] Ibid., paras. 31–32.
[45] Ibid., paras. 41–42.
[46] Ibid., para. 40.
[47] See CAT/OP/SEN/2, para. 14. See also para. 26.
[48] See CAT/OP/SEN/2, para. 24. See also CAT/OP/SEN/2/Add.1, paras. 7–8.
[49] See CAT/OP/SEN/2, para. 17.
[50] See CAT/OP/SEN/2/Add.1, para. 3.
[51] Ibid., para. 10.
[52] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, paras. 26 (d) and 27(c). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 74 (d).
[53] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 34–35.
[54] See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 34 (a) and (c).
[55] CAT/C/SEN/CO/3/Add.1, p. 2.
[56] See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, paras. 26–27.
[57] Ibid., paras. 29–30.
[58] CAT/C/SEN/CO/3/Add.1, p. 6.
[59] CAT/C/SEN/CO/3/Add.1, p. 7.
[60] See CED/C/SEN/CO/1, para. 5.
[61] See United Nations country team submission, paras. 29–30.
[62] See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, para. 93 (a). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 13 (d) and 39 (c).
[63] See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, para. 93.
[64] UNESCO submission, p. 7.
[65] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 56 (f) and (g).
[66] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 8 (c) and 72 (a). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 23 (c).
[67] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 57 (g).
[68] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 23 (a).
[69] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 56 (b).
[70] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 56 (c). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 39 (c), 65 (c) and 69 (b) and (c); and CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 22 (c).
[71] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 22 (c). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 39 (c), 65 (c) and 69 (b) and (c); and CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 56 (c).
[72] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 69 (c). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 22 (c); and CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 56 (b) and (c).
[73] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 69 (a).
[74] Ibid., para. 70 (a) and (c).
[75] Ibid., para. 71.
[76] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 57 (d). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 23 (d).
[77] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 28 (a), (b) and (c) and 29.
[78] Ibid., para. 29 (d).
[79] See United Nations country team submission, para. 54.

[80] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 57 (a) and 58 (a). See also paras. 27 (c) and 28 (b).
[81] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 30, and CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 51.
[82] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 51 (a) and (b) and 52 (a).
[83] Ibid., para. 28 (a). See also para. 52 (b) and (c).
[84] Ibid., para. 28 (b).
[85] Ibid., para. 52 (e).
[86] Ibid., para. 52 (f).
[87] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 30 (a) and (d) and 31 (a) and (d). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 51 (e).
[88] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 53 (a) and 54 (a) and (b). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 31 (b).
[89] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 31 (c). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 54 (d).
[90] See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, para. 94 (b).
[91] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 59 (a), (b), (d), (f) and (h).
[92] Ibid., para. 60 (a) and (e).
[93] Ibid., paras. 37 (b) and 38 (b). See also para. 60 (f).
[94] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 27 (b) and (d)–(f). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 60 (b)–(d).
[95] UNESCO submission, p. 4.
[96] Ibid., p. 4.
[97] Ibid., p. 6.
[98] Ibid.
[99] See United Nations country team submission, para. 52.
[100] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 14 (b).
[101] Ibid., para. 15 (a) and (b).
[102] Ibid., para. 19 (b).
[103] Ibid., paras. 8 (b) and 38 (a) and (b).
[104] Ibid., paras. 38 (d) and 39 (d).
[105] Ibid., para. 38 (c). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 18; and CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 43.
[106] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 19 (b) and 39 (b). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 44 (c).
[107] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 42 (b)–(e).
[108] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 19 (a). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 8 (c).
[109] See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, paras. 23–24.
[110] Ibid., para. 91 (b). See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 9 (a) and (b) and 39 (a); and CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 11 and 44 (c).
[111] See A/HRC/32/44/Add.1, para. 91.
[112] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 38 (c). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 21.
[113] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 42 (f) and (g).
[114] Ibid., para. 22. See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 39 (a).
[115] See CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, paras. 20 (b) and 21 (b)–(d). See also para. 18.
[116] Ibid., para. 21 (a)–(d).
[117] Ibid., paras. 12 (a) and 13 (a) and (b).
[118] Ibid., para. 32 (a) and (c).
[119] See United Nations country team submission, para. 25.
[120] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 12 (a) and (b). See also paras. 5 (b) and 11.
[121] Ibid., para. 38 (e).
[122] Ibid., paras. 19 and 20 (a) and (b).
[123] Ibid., para. 27 (c).
[124] Ibid., para. 39 (c) and (d). See also CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 65(c); CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 56 (c); and CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 22 (c).
[125] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 40 (a).
[126] Ibid., para. 38 (a). See also para. 40 (a).
[127] Ibid., para. 72 (a).
[128] Ibid., para. 38 (c). See also para. 28 (b).
[129] Ibid., paras. 69 (b) and 70 (b). See also para. 37 (b).
[130] Ibid., para. 66 (a), (b) and (d).
[131] Ibid., paras. 67–68.
[132] Ibid., para. 36 (a) and (b).
[133] See United Nations country team submission, para. 22.
[134] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 73 and 74 (c)–(e).
[135] Ibid., paras. 45 and 46 (c) and (d).
[136] Ibid., para. 48.
[137] See United Nations country team submission, para. 1.

[138] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 33. See also CEDAW/C/SEN/CO/3-7, para. 4 (a).
[139] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 33 (a).
[140] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 22 (c).
[141] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, para. 34 (a).
[142] Ibid., paras. 31 (a) and 32 (a), (b) and (e).
[143] Ibid., paras. 49 (a)–(c) and 50 (a).
[144] See CMW/C/SEN/CO/2-3, para. 3.
[145] Ibid., para. 51. See also para. 59.
[146] Ibid., para. 59.
[147] Ibid., paras. 14–15.
[148] Ibid., para. 17.
[149] Ibid., paras. 22 (a) and 23.
[150] Ibid., para. 33 (a).
[151] Ibid., para. 35.
[152] Ibid., para. 55.
[153] Ibid., paras. 44–45.
[154] See United Nations country team submission, para. 26.
[155] See CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5, paras. 61–62.
[156] Ibid., paras. 63–64.

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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Senegal*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 12 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) recommended that Senegal signs and ratifies the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of urgency.[4]

3. The Senegalese League for Human Rights (LSDH) and the National Coalition of Associations and NGOs in Favour of the Child (CONAFE) recommended that Senegal should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.[5]

4. JS3 recommended that Senegal should establish a national multi-stakeholder framework to ensure the joint monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations that would result from the third cycle of the universal periodic review.[6]

5. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should train local elected officials in human rights and the universal periodic review, to facilitate stronger implementation of the recommendations arising from the review.[7]

6. JS5 recommended to systematically consult with civil society on the implementation of the UPR including by holding periodical comprehensive consultations with a diverse

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

range of civil society sectors; and to include CSOs in the UPR process before finalising and submitting the national report.[8]

7. JS5 recommended to incorporate the results of this UPR into action plans for the promotion and protection of all human rights, taking into account the proposals of civil society, and present a midterm evaluation report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the recommendations of this session.[9]

B. National human rights framework[10]

8. Human Rights Watch (HRW), Horizon of Exchange & Fight against Poverty (H.E.L.P.), JS2, and LSDH, recommended Senegal to urgently adopt the Children's Code; and to effectively implement all its international and regional child rights obligations.[11]

9. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should finalize the bill on the establishment of the children's ombudsperson, as a matter of urgency.[12]

10. LSDH recommended that Senegal should apply the child protection legislation in force, particularly Act No. 2005-06 of 10 May 2005 on combating trafficking in persons and similar practices and on victim protection, and should adopt a clear road map for the effective implementation of the recommendations to address begging by talibé children made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2016), the International Labour Organization's Committee of Experts (2017) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.[13]

11. H.E.L.P. recommended to adopt the reforms of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure concerning minors.[14]

12. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should accelerate the process of governmental validation, submission to the National Assembly and promulgation of the bill on the status of daaras (Qur'anic schools) in the country, the last draft of which was approved in January 2018 by 2,232 Qur'anic teachers from the 14 regions of Senegal.[15]

13. HRW and H.E.L.P. recommended Senegal to accelerate and conclude the review of the draft law regulating Quranic schools and submit the law to the National Assembly.[16]

14. JS4 recommended that Senegal should fully apply article 13 to reduce gender-based sexual violence, including by allocating the necessary budgetary resources for legal and psychological assistance for victims.[17]

15. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should repeal article 285 of the Family Code, which a priori tolerates physical violence against children in the form of "reprimands and punishments to an extent compatible with their age and the improvement of their conduct".[18]

16. JS5 recommended to review the 2017 Press Code in order to ensure that it is in line with best practices and international standards in the area of the freedom of expression, including by repealing restrictive provisions, such as articles 78 and 192, and decriminalising press offenses, and to reform defamation legislation in conformity with article 19 of the ICCPR.[19]

17. JS3 recommended to Senegal that it should make the necessary amendments to the Criminal Code to remove ambiguity concerning the prohibition of begging by children in all places and in all circumstances and take account of the proposed amendments to Act No. 2005-06 to facilitate legal recourse for civil society organizations, as part of the reforms under way.[20] JS3 also recommended strictly applying existing legislation on begging by children, including the Act on trafficking in persons and similar practices and the Criminal Code, ensuring that Qur'anic teachers who exploit children through the use of begging are prosecuted and face penalties proportional to the crimes committed.[21]

18. AI recommended to amend the legal framework on the use of force and the legislation on assemblies, including the Criminal Code and the 1978 Law on assemblies, to bring them in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the ACHPR Guidelines on Policing Assemblies.[22]

19. ARTICLE 19 recommended that Senegal should take measures to strengthen the independence and financial and budgetary autonomy of regulatory and human rights institutions (the Senegalese Human Rights Committee, the National Audiovisual Regulation Council, the National Office to Combat Fraud and Corruption).[23] ARTICLE 19 also recommended amending the Act on the establishment of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee to strengthen its independence and bring it in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) and adopting a law on the establishment of an independent audiovisual authority.[24]

20. LSDH recommended that Senegal should terminate the term of office of the current president of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee and replace him in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Paris Principles,[25] and should reform the process for appointing the president and members of the Committee in accordance with the Paris Principles, in order to ensure its independence.[26] LSDH encouraged Senegal to allocate the necessary material and financial resources to allow the Committee to fulfil its mandate.[27]

21. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should continue its efforts to restore the Senegalese Human Rights Committee's A status, strengthen its administrative and budgetary autonomy and appoint an independent official to head it.[28] H.E.L.P. also recommended beginning the regional implementation of public human rights policies without delay in order to guarantee that decentralized authorities take ownership of human rights.[29]

22. JS2 recommended that Senegal should ensure that the Juvenile Division and the Vice Squad have the necessary resources and competences and are active throughout the country.[30]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[31]

23. AI reiterated Senegal's commitment to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all people, without discrimination of any kind, including on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.[32]

24. HRW recommended to adopt and implement an anti-discrimination legislation that protects individuals from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.[33]

25. JS4 recommended that Senegal should bring article 319 of the Criminal Code in line with the Constitution (articles 1, 7, 8 and 16) by specifying that the law does not permit discrimination or violence on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity.[34] HRW also recommended that all provisions, including article 319 of the Criminal Code, that could give rise to discrimination or violence on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity should be repealed and that respect for the fundamental freedoms of all citizens should be guaranteed.[35]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[36]

26. AI recommended to ensure that trials in which it has been established that statements have been extracted under torture or other ill-treatment are reviewed in order that those convicted can be retried in accordance with international standards of fair trial.[37]

27. AI recommended to carry out prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment during as Senegal committed to do in 2013 UPR.[1, 38]

28. AI recommended to revise the Criminal Code, particularly article 295-1 on the definition of torture, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR and to bring it fully into line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture, by including in the definition of acts aimed at obtaining information from, punishing, intimidating or coercing a third person.[39]

29. AI recommended to revise the Criminal Procedure Code to bring it in line with international and regional law and standards, including by clarifying that any statement established to be obtained under torture or other ill-treatment cannot be invoked as evidence, as Senegal committed to do in 2013 UPR,[2] and by removing any restrictions to detainees accessing a lawyer of their choice as soon as they are deprived of liberty.[40]

30. LSDH recommended that Senegal should guarantee the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty access to all places of detention in the national territory, including police, gendarmerie and army barracks.[41]

31. AI recommended to develop and implement a strategy to reduce prison overcrowding, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR, particularly by substituting detention with non-custodial measures.[42]

32. AI recommended to ensure that all persons deprived of liberty are held in humane conditions in line with the UN Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and the Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR.[43]

33. JS5 recommended to publicly condemn the use of excessive and brutal force by security forces in the dispersal of protests, launch formal investigations into such instances and bring the perpetrators to justice.[44]

34. AI recommended to promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigate all allegations of attacks, arbitrary arrest and detention of persons on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and expression and bring anyone suspected to be responsible to justice in a fair trial.[45]

35. AI recommended to instruct the police to put an end to the arbitrary arrest and detention of people on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.[46]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[47]

36. HRW recommended to comply with Article 26.3 of the Statute of the Extraordinary African Chambers regarding the length of Hissène Habré's sentence; cooperate with the Trust Fund for Victims of Hissène Habré's crimes in the search for Habré's assets; and call on African Union member states to offer their full support for the International Criminal Court.[48]

37. JS2 recommended that Senegal should provide the human, technical and financial resources necessary to apply and ensure compliance with the laws in force, including through training of members of the justice sector.[49]

38. JS2 recommended that Senegal should ensure that children's voices are heard and taken into account in all legal and social procedures concerning them.[50]

39. LSDH recommended that Senegal should detach the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty from the Ministry of Justice and provide it with the human, material and financial resources necessary to carry out its mandate in full independence.[51]

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[1] A/HRC/25/4, Recommendations 124.28, 124.30 (Spain, Uruguay).

[2] A/HRC/25/4, Recommendations 124.28–124.33 (Spain, Uruguay, Azerbaijan, Ireland, Maldives).

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[52]

40. JS5 recommended to provide recourse for judicial review and effective remedy, including compensation, in cases of violations of the right to the freedom of peaceful assembly by state authorities.[53]

41. AI and ARTICLE 19 recommended to repeal legal instruments providing for blanket bans on peaceful demonstrations, including the 2011 decree banning all demonstrations in parts of the city centre of Dakar.[54]

42. AI and JS5 recommended to amend legislation unduly restricting freedom of expression in line with international and regional human rights law, as Senegal had accepted to do in the 2013 UPR, including in the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Press Code and the Law on Cyber-criminality.[55]

43. AI and JS5 recommended to ensure that journalists, opposition leaders, government critics and human rights defenders are able to freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly without fear of reprisals, arrest, detention, intimidation or harassment.[56]

44. JS5 recommended to adopt a law on access to information in order to promote fully the exercise of the right to the freedoms of expression and opinion, implement legislative measures regarding access to information and establish mechanisms to facilitate public access in line with best practices.[57]

45. JS5 recommended to develop an action plan ensuring that Internet laws comply with the government's commitment to guarantee freedom of expression and information, so as to ensure free access to electronic media, liberalize electronic media ownership rules and allow national bloggers, journalists, and other Internet users to play a full and active role in promoting and protecting human rights.[58]

46. JS5 recommended to refrain from adopting any laws providing for censorship or undue control over the content of the media; and to refrain from censoring social and conventional media and ensure that freedom of expression is safeguarded in all forms, including in the arts.[59]

47. JS5 recommended to provide civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work. Conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against them, and bring the perpetrators of such offences to justice.[60]

48. JS5 recommended to initiate a consolidated process of repeal or amendment of legislation and decrees that unwarrantedly restrict the legitimate work of Human Rights Defenders, in line with the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.[61]

49. JS5 recommended to systematically apply legal provisions that promote and protect human rights and establish mechanisms to protect human rights activists by adopting a specific law on the protection of human rights activists, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 27.31.[62]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[63]

50. HRW stated that there are an estimated 50,000 talibés, children attending residential Quranic schools (daaras) in Senegal, are subjected to conditions akin to slavery and abuses including forced begging, physical and sexual abuse, and deprivation of their rights to basic health care and education.[64]

51. JS2 recommended that Senegal should define and criminalize the sale of children.[65]

Right to privacy and family life

52. HRW recommended to provide adequate support to swiftly reunite talibés children with their families.[66]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[67]

53. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should raise the minimum age of employment to 17.[68]

Right to social security

54. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should strengthen birth registration policies to ensure 100 per cent registration and adopt a national plan on civil registration.[69]

55. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should step up efforts undertaken under the Emergency Programmes for Community Development to further enhance access to basic social services and combat poverty and strengthen efforts to enable vulnerable populations to provide for themselves independently.[70]

Right to an adequate standard of living

56. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should develop a national programme to raise awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals and prepare and implement a national programme to achieve each of the Goals so as to strengthen efforts to combat poverty.[71]

57. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should intensify efforts undertaken under the Project to Develop Resilience to Recurring Food Insecurity in Senegal in order to bolster poverty eradication.[72]

Right to health[73]

58. HRW recommended to guarantee access to palliative care at all hospitals, including outside the capital; and to provide palliative care training in the education curricula of health workers.[74]

59. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should strengthen programmes to reduce infant and child mortality in the south-eastern and northern regions of the country by enhancing strategies to combat malnutrition, recruiting qualified personnel (midwives, gynaecologists and paediatricians) and continuously improving health-care facilities.[75]

60. HRW recommended to promptly introduce age-appropriate, evidence-based, scientifically accurate mandatory curricula at all levels of education, covering comprehensive information on sexual and reproductive health and rights, responsible sexual behaviour, prevention of early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.[76]

61. CONAFE recommended strengthening social communication programmes with a view to raising public awareness of risky behaviour that could compromise the health and well-being of children, particularly those under the age of 5.[77]

62. CONAFE recommended opening an advice centre for adolescents in the Kédougou region to improve reproductive health care for adolescents.[78]

63. JS4 recommended that Senegal should create a budget line item specifically for adolescent and youth reproductive health in the Ministry of Health and increase funding for adolescent and youth reproductive health in the Global Financing Facility investment plan.[79] JS4 recommended that Senegal should invest in the provision of local adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health services, including a costed plan for the decentralization of these services,[80] and consult young people in order to improve the user-friendliness of sexual and reproductive health services targeted at them.[81]

64. JS4 recommended strengthening the training of health-care personnel on the sexual and reproductive health rights of adolescents and young people so as to better meet the sexual and reproductive health needs of that group.[82]

65. JS4 recommended that Senegal should establish a high-level coordination committee bringing together all the ministries involved in the area of reproductive health for adolescents and young people.[83]

Right to education[84]

66. HRW recommended to adopt a policy to make secondary education fully free of charge; and officially and in practice remove school fees and indirect costs in secondary education.[85]

67. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should ensure that compulsory schooling for children aged 6 to 16 is enforced in practice and develop a policy for the return and retention of children aged 6 to 16 who have dropped out of school.[86]

68. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should accelerate the implementation of the recommended measures in the area of inclusive education and comply with the memorandums of understanding concluded with the teachers' unions.[87]

69. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should establish a high council for the regulation of Qur'anic teaching.[88]

70. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should establish an initial reception centre in the department of Saraya, where more than 60 per cent of the region's mining activity is concentrated, and construct professional training centres in order to offer alternatives to adolescents who have dropped out of school.[89]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[90]

71. HRW recommended to explicitly prohibit all forms of sexual and gender-based violence against girls and young women in and around educational institutions.[91]

72. AI and HRW called on the government to ensure that perpetrators of gender-based violence are brought to justice in fair trials, including those responsible for female genital mutilation, and that victims have access to effective remedy and reparation.[92]

73. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should strictly apply the legislation in force on female genital mutilation in all its forms.[93]

74. JS4 recommended that Senegal should protect the right to life, and to ensure greater respect for the reproductive rights of girls and women, amend the code of professional conduct by deleting the requirement for prior judicial authorization for abortion in cases in which the woman or foetus's life is at risk (in accordance with the 2015 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Government of Senegal).[94] JS4 also recommended that Senegal should bring article 15 and the Senegalese Criminal Code (article 305) in line with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, by increasing the range of circumstances in which medical abortions are authorized.[95]

Children[96]

75. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should establish a secretariat of State for the promotion and protection of children's rights, with focal points in each ministerial department.[97]

76. CONAFE recommended that Senegal should apply the legislation in force on combating the worst forms of child labour and implement the coordination mechanisms that have been set up, and that it should develop a strategy for the funding of annual workplans under the National Child Protection Strategy.[98]

77. HRW and JS2 recommended to ensure all schools have functioning confidential and independent reporting mechanisms, connected to child protection committees; and to adopt national awareness campaigns on children's rights, sexual and gender-based violence.[99]

78. HRW and AI recommended to increase enforcement of current domestic laws that criminalize forced begging for economic gain and the physical abuse of children, and investigate and hold accountable marabouts who force children to beg or commit other abuses.[100]

79. GIEACPC hopes that the Working Group will note with concern the legality of corporal punishment of children in Senegal and the states will raise the issue during the review in 2018 and make a specific recommendation that Senegal enact the draft Children's Code as a matter of urgency to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home, and repeal article 285 of the Family Code.[101]

80. HRW recommended to increase funding and support to structures providing legal assistance to marginalized children such as talibés.[102]

81. H.E.L.P. recommended that Senegal should continue implementing measures taken to remove children from the streets.[103]

82. HRW recommended to ensure that children are protected during any operations to remove street children; and ensure transit centres adhere to international law.[104] HRW also recommended to expand options for childcare and early childhood development centres for children of teenage mothers so that girls of school-going age can attend school, and introduce formal flexible school programs, including evening classes or part-time classes, for girls who are not able to attend full-time classes.[105]

83. JS2 recommended establishing a national action plan to combat the sexual exploitation of children, or at least incorporating child sexual exploitation into existing national plans of action.[106] JS2 recommended strengthening coordination and cooperation among the various ministries and governmental bodies working in the fields covered by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[107] drawing up a register of sexual offenders to ensure that their activities are monitored and strengthening efforts to identify, report and support children at risk of becoming victims of offences under the Optional Protocol.[108]

84. JS2 recommended setting up complaints mechanisms that are accessible to child victims, providing training for the personnel running them and ensuring that victims of child sexual exploitation are not treated like criminals.[109] JS2 recommended setting up emergency shelters for victims of child sexual exploitation to provide a comprehensive range of services, including psychological, legal and medical support.[110]

85. JS3 recommended that Senegal should ensure that child protection services remove talibé children from harmful, precarious situations and take measures to identify their families so that these children can be returned to them.[111] JS3 recommended conducting national awareness-raising campaigns on the reform of daaras (Qur'anic schools) and the protection of children so as to gain the support of affected communities and, if possible, Qur'anic teachers.[112]

86. HRW, H.E.L.P. and JS2 recommended Senegal to amend article 111 of the Family Code and article 300 of the Penal Code in order to effectively raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 for both boys and girls.[113] CONAFE recommended that Senegal should bring the Family Code in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments concerning the minimum age of marriage.[114]

87. AI recommended Senegal to revise the Family Code to eliminate provisions which discriminate against women, including Article 152, which assigns marital authority to the husband, and Article 277 which assigns paternal authority to the father; and to revise the Criminal Code to bring it in line with regional and international law and standards by criminalising marital rape, prohibiting early and forced marriage and decriminalising abortion.[115]

88. HRW recommended to adopt a national plan of action to end child marriage; and oblige school officials to report cases of students who are at risk of child marriage to child protection committees and relevant enforcement authorities.[116]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
ARTICLE 19	ARTICLE 19, London (United Kingdom);
CONAFE SN	Coalition Nationale des Association et ONG en Faveur de l'Enfant, Dakar (Senegal);
GIESCPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom);
H.E.L.P	Horizon d'Echange et de Lutte contre la Pauvreté, Dakar (Senegal);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
LSDH	Ligue Sénégalaise des Droits Humains, Dakar (Senegal).

Joint submissions:

JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: EPCAT International, Bangkok (Thailand);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Anti-Slavery International, London (United Kingdom);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada);
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by**: CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

CoE	The Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France)

Attachments:

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 123.29–30, 124.22, 125.10–11.

[4] ICAN, page 1.

[5] L.S.D.H., para. 13. See also CONAFE, page 5.

[6] JS3, page 11.

[7] H.E.L.P., para. 35.

[8] JS5, para. 5.5.

[9] JS5, para. 5.5.

[10] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 123.28 to 123.28.

[11] HRW, page 2. See also H.E.L.P., para. 35, and JS2, page 8, and LSDH, para. 7 and CONAFE, page 5.

[12] CONAFE, page 5.
[13] L.S.D.H., para. 12.
[14] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[15] CONAFE, page 5.
[16] HRW, page 5. See also H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[17] JS4, para. 54.
[18] CONAFE, page 10.
[19] JS5, page 13.
[20] JS3, page 11.
[21] JS3, page 11.
[22] AI, page 5.
[23] ARTICLE 19, page 4.
[24] ARTICLE 19, page 4.
[25] L.S.D.H., para. 24.
[26] L.S.D.H., para. 25.
[27] L.S.D.H., para. 26.
[28] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[29] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[30] JS2, page 11.
[31] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 126.1 to 126.-14
[32] AI, page 6.
[33] HRW, page 6.
[34] JS4, para. 51.
[35] JS4, para. 52. See also HRW, page 6.
[36] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 124.32 to 124.38, 124.74 to 124.78.
[37] AI, page 6.
[38] AI, page 6.
[39] AI, page 5.
[40] AI, page 6.
[41] L.S.D.H., para. 16.
[42] AI, page 6.
[43] AI, page 7.
[44] JS5, para. 5.3 page 14.
[45] AI, page 6.
[46] AI, page 6.
[47] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 124.34 and 124.35.
[48] HRW, page 1.
[49] JS2, page 8.
[50] JS2, page 10.
[51] L.S.D.H., para. 17.
[52] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, para. 124.4.
[53] JS5, para. 5.3, page 15.
[54] AI, page 5. See also ARTICLE 19, page 5.
[55] AI, page 5. See also JS5, para. 5.2.
[56] AI, page 5. See also JS5, para. 5.2.
[57] JS5, para. 5.2 page 14.
[58] JS5, para. 5.2 page 14.
[59] JS5, para. 5.2 page 14.
[60] JS5, para. 5.1.
[61] JS5, para. 5.1.
[62] JS5, para. 5.1.
[63] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras.123.11 and 124.53, 124.65 to 124.68.
[64] HRW, page 4.
[65] JS2, page 8.
[66] HRW, page 6.
[67] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 125.19
[68] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[69] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[70] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[71] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[72] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[73] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 124.94 to 124.101.
[74] HRW, page 2.

[75] CONAFE, page 6.
[76] HRW, page 4.
[77] CONAFE, page 6.
[78] CONAFE, page 11.
[79] JS4, para. 24.
[80] JS4, para. 25.
[81] JS4, para. 26.
[82] JS4, para. 27.
[83] JS4, para. 28.
[84] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4, paras. 124.103 to 124.118.
[85] HRW, page 3.
[86] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[87] CONAFE, page 7.
[88] CONAFE, page 5.
[89] CONAFE, page 11.
[90] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 124.17 to 124.82.
[91] HRW, page 3.
[92] AI, page 6. See also HRW, page 3.
[93] CONAFE, page 6.
[94] JS4, para. 35.
[95] JS4, para. 36.
[96] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/4 paras. 124.14 to 124.76.
[97] CONAFE, page 5.
[98] CONAFE, page 7.
[99] HRW, page 3. JS2, page 9.
[100] HRW, page 5. See also AI, page 6.
[101] GIEACPC, page 1.
[102] HRW, page 5.
[103] H.E.L.P., para. 35.
[104] HRW, page 5.
[105] HRW, page 4.
[106] JS2, page 5.
[107] JS2, page 6.
[108] JS2, page 10.
[109] JS2, page 11.
[110] JS2, page 11.
[111] JS3, page 11.
[112] JS3, page 11.
[113] HRW, page 4., See also H.E.L.P., para. 35, JS2, page 8.
[114] CONAFE, page 6.
[115] AI, page 6.
[116] HRW, page 4.